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State Librarian

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Founded by Cardinal Wiseman and Daniel O'Connell in 1836, the Dublin Review is about to celebrate its sixtieth anniversary.

There were 240 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 244 last week, and 223 in the corresponding week one year ago.

The United States battleship Maine sailed from Fort Monroe for Norfolk Tuesday, after successfully fishing for and securing an anchor lost by the Indiana last week.

Greenwood, Ind., a small town near Franklin, last week passed an ordinance prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes on the streets, at any time, day or night, by any one.

One curious effect of bicycling in England is the elimination of chaperons out of doors. Young women, who would not have dreamed of riding horseback unattended by a groom, now go wherever they please on their bicycles.

In Great Britain and Ireland between 1889 and 1893 there were 4,526 strikes, affecting 1,852,103 people. The successful strikes affected 44.5 per cent. of this total number; the partially successful, 33.9 per cent., and the unsuccessful, 21.6 per cent.

A Colorado woman kissed Senator Tillman in the presence of 5,000 people. She sneaked up on the blind side of Ben. When a Colorado woman, says the Wilmington Star, goes for something she generally gets it no matter how many people are about.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,204,890 bales, of which 2,733,690 are American against 4,272,631 bales and 3,945,431 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 19,689 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 22,758 bales. Crop in sight, 6,512,604 bales.

Russia produced 1,200,000 tons of pig iron, 850,800 tons of iron in other forms, and 1,695,960 tons of steel in 1894, being over an eighth more in total production than the year before. The increase in imported iron and steel was 260 000 tons, nearly all of it being used in private enterprises, a sign of the rapid development of Russian industries.

The last duel fought in the United States was on June 30, 1883. No one was killed. It was fought in Augusta county, Virginia, and Mr. W. C. Elam, a North Carolinian, was one of the parties to the fight. He says in Lippincott that the last fatal duel was that between Mordecai and McCarty, which was fought near Richmond in 1872, wherein Mordecai was killed and McCarty very badly wounded.

The following are the receipts of cotton since September last: Galveston, 899,425; New Orleans, 1,668,303; Mobile, 201,151; Savannah, 717,146; Charleston, 274,663, Wilmington, 167,152; Norfolk, 314,862; Baltimore, 39,963; New York, 94,632; Boston, 137,180; Newport News, 14,629; Philadelphia, 30,853; West Point, 140,896; Brunswick, 74,340; Port Royal, 73,672; Pensacola, 16,433; Texas City, 53,273. Total, 4,874,959.

News of the accident was telegraphed to Tucson, and preparations were made for receiving the runaway. The switches were set to run the cars on the side track, and then to derail them. The news of the coming smash was spread about, and in the half hour before it came a big crowd had gathered. The cars came into Tucson at a speed estimated at from fifty-eight to seventy-five miles an hour, struck the side track and then the obstructions, and then the air was filled with gravel, car wheels, and splinters. All the cars were badly wrecked, and the station yard was badly torn up.

A big crowd of people at Tucson, Ariz., had the unusual privilege the other day of witnessing a railroad smash-up of considerable proportions that had been prearranged, and they had sufficient notification of the coming spectacle to be able to secure choice positions for seeing the smash. A section crew was at work at Vail's station, some thirty miles east of Tucson, and a long gravel train stood on the track. A coupling link broke, and thirteen of the loaded gravel cars started on a mad slide down the grade toward Tucson.

An intelligent Hindoo has been heard to define billiards as a game in which two men, armed with long sticks, poke at a ball, while one player says "Oh damn" and the other "Hard lines." Golf, according to the Windsor Magazine, seems to have similarly impressed the native South African mind. A Kaffir warrior was observed attentively watching the efforts of certain unskilful players to extract their ball from one of those deep bunkers which greatly abound on African courses. The following day he was seen to be belaboring a great boulder with a huge pole, shouting "Goddam" the while. "This white man's game," said the dusky child of nature; "welly good game, white man's game."

Five centenarians have come into public notice in the newspapers in the last few days, two through the celebration of their birthdays and three by death. Mrs. Honora McCarty of South Shaftsbury, Vt., celebrated her 105th birthday on April 6. She is in good health and recently walked five miles to church. Mrs. Mary Skeffington of Woonsocket, R. I., passed her 101st birthday a few days ago. Mrs. Martha Swan, 103 years old, died at Lee, Mass., last week. She was born in Methuen on December 17, 1792. Mrs. Nancy Cooper, 101 years old, died in Dover, Mo., on April 3. Thomas W. Hall of Caln, Pa., passed his 101st birthday early in March and died on April 8. He left a brother 99 years old and a sister 94.

Alexander Carr the murderer, was on the 23d inst. declared insane by a jury. He was under sentence to be hanged on the 24th, but this will save him. Carr killed John King in Atlanta in 1894. The murderer soon began to feign insanity. For more than a year he did not speak a word. Experts pronounced him a victim of dementia. But despite this he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. One month ago, just a few days before the date set for his execution, he broke his long silence and stated that he had been shamming all the time. The Governor gave him thirty days' respite to see whether or not he was sane. To-day he was examined and pronounced insane. He will be sent to the asylum. It is still a question of doubt with a great many as to whether he is sane or insane.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Progressive Farmer boasts that the Populists can carry the State for National, State, Congressional and Legislative tickets without aid of Democrats or Republicans; that the leaders of those parties are begging for fusion. ——A bill to reduce by one-half the land tax in England is introduced in the House of Commons and is attacked by the Liberals as gross class legislation. ——Gen. Weyler has 28,000 men in his strong line across Cuba, whose duty it is to watch night and day to prevent Maceo crossing it; besides these he has 5,000 troops to make flying attacks; Maceo is west of this line, but 10,000 Cubans from the east have advanced to positions very near the line; the presence of so many insurgents in Havana Province causes uneasiness in that city; there are 15,000 Spanish troops in hospitals, and the sickness will increase along the trocha as soon as the rainy season sets in. ——A negro is lynched near Kershaw, S. C., for shooting a little boy and trying to kill the latter's sister. ——The Connecticut Republican convention expresses preference for no man for the nomination for President. ——Foster, Democrat, is elected Governor of Louisiana by 20,000, and both houses of the Legislature are Democratic. ——The Republicans of the Richmond, Va., district held two conventions and elect two sets of delegates to the St. Louis convention and two Presidential electors.——Several members of the House committee on Foreign Affairs have had a conference on the state of affairs in Cuba with a gentleman who has just arrived from Havana; the information given was most gratifying as to the prospects of success by the insurgents; they have undisputed sway on a large portion of the island and are winning nearly all the genuine battles. ——The correspondents of Harper's Weekly and the Philadelphia Bulletin, one an American and the other a British citizen, are arrested in Cuba. ——The London press are again commenting upon the seriousness of the situation of the Venezuelan dispute.

The widow of Gibson L. Watson sues the Seaboard Air Line for $25,000 for the death of her husband in a collision near Rockingham. ——There remains $2,000,000 yet to be paid into the treasury on the last bond issue. ——The Massachusetts Democratic convention endorses the gold standard, free raw materials, the Cleveland administration, denounces the American Protective association, and puts up Russell as a Presidential candidate. ——The schooner Competitor leaves Key West at night with thirty Cubans on board bound for Cuba; a revenue cutter has gone in pursuit. ——The Alabama Democratic convention is overwhelmingly for Johnson, the free silver man. ——The Louisiana elections Tuesday passed off very quietly; the Democrats elect the Governor and Legislature; the Citizens' league elect the mayor of New Orleans. ——At Wallace, Mich., lightning strikes twice in the same place and killed two and fatally shocked two other persons. ——A Tennessee convict knocks his guard down and escapes; he goes to the house of one man and kills him and attempts the life of his wife and of a third person; it is rumored he has killed two of the posse in pursuit. ——Russell says the Republicans can carry the State without fusion; he only fears for the Legislature. ——The old depot and train shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia was burned Saturday night, together with valuable records and plans and eight Pullman and thirty passenger cars; two members of the city fire department were killed and several injured by falling walls. ——The address of the Populist State committee to their party is given out; it gives an account of the interchange of propositions for fusion and their rejection, and then urges its party to prepare to fight the campaign on the principle of free coinage of silver, inviting all persons of the two old parties so inclined to join them. ——Two men were killed near the polling place at St. John, La., but quiet has been restored; still; Governor Foster's majority will be over 20,000; the Republicans are talking about contesting. ——The House Committee on Territories orders favorable report on the bill to admit Oklahoma to Statehood. ——Two wife murderers were electrocuted at Sing Sing Thursday. ——Prominent Republicans from the west say the Russell-Dockery fight is so bitter that it has injured the chances of their party, and that both must come down. ——At Scott, La., a merchant was murdered and his safe robbed of $7,000; bloodhounds were placed on the track of the murderer. ——It took eleven innings Friday for the University of Virginia to defeat Trinity College by a score of 6 to 4. ——The Pennsylvania Republican convention formally places Quay's name in nomination for the Presidency and declines to endorse McKinley as second choice. ——Congressmen Hill and Money have a fight in one of the House committee rooms, in which fists and glass instands are used; the latter got a severe cut on the back of the head. ——The murderer, Alex. Carr, sentenced to be hanged in Atlanta, has been adjudged insane. ——The Populist Senators and Representatives have held a caucus and announced therefrom that their party will not support the nominee for President of either of the old parties.

The representatives of the six European powers at Constantinople protest against the appointment of a Mohammedan Governor for Zietoun. ——The free silver Democrats of Kentucky are to make a vigorous campaign. ——Dr. Diaz and Walter Dygart are to leave Cuba by the next steamer. ——D. H. Gill and Joseph Amis, of the Populist Executive committee, publish a card denouncing Butler and calling for the election of Populist delegates to meet the Republican Executive committee in conference May 13. ——Marshal O. J. Carroll is ill with appendicitis. ——Arrangements are completed for the meeting in Charleston, S. C., on next Wednesday of the South and West Grain and Trade congress; delegates will be present from many Western cities, and the Western railroads have given low rates. ——Spaniards claim that they have defeated a band of Cubans and run them into a burning field which the latter had fired, and many perished in the flames; Cubans say it was an attack on unarmed laborers.

Passing us By.

The famous Sampson county Evangelist, Crumpler, is giving us the go by. The Sampson Democrat says:

Rev. A. B. Crumpler leaves this week for Timmonsville, S. C., where he will hold a tent meeting. His fame as an evangelist is outstripping him and he has more invitations to hold meetings than he can accept.

MORE OF MR. CARLISLE'S FALLACIES.

What a curious influence the President seems to have over all the victims whom he gets into his cabinet charnel house. What a noble man poor Mr. Bayard seemed to be before he fell under the spell. What a brilliant man was Carlisle. What a good lawyer, endowed with the reasoning faculty, was common-place Hoke Smith. Mr. Manning, honestest and ablest of them all, died a martyr to duty, under the strain of the effort to break from the toils.

Here is the last thing Mr. Smith's Atlanta Journal is quoting from his abject colleague, the Secretary of the Treasury, and laying it before his readers in his parrot way, as if it contained the veritable truth which they both once spoke:

(From the Atlanta Journal.)
The Truth About Wages.

From the speech of Secretary Carlisle to the workingmen of Chicago:

"Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the market as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or to its purchasing power. If these propositions are correct it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the price of other things, or the laborer will suffer a loss. But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in value of the money in which they are paid and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase."

Take up the statements in the foregoing, seriatim.

1. "A dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents." It has not been two weeks since these cabinet gentlemen were telling us, *via* the letter to Mr. Josiah Patterson, that under their Republican legislation 400 millions of these 50 cent dollars had been coined and put out among the unsuspecting people for 100 cent dollars. Nay more, that, following the Republican precedent, as in almost all things, they are themselves coining and emitting such cheating dollars now. Nor do they tell us whether or not a dollar is harder to get now than formerly. Of what value is a 100 cent dollar to the man who hasn't got it? Tramps are the final expression of the impoverishment of the masses, as strikes, half time and shut downs are the steps thereto. There were no tramps when dollars were easier to earn.

2. "To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or to its purchasing power." To which it may be replied: But to call a dollar a dime is where the pinch comes in. That is the effect of the appreciation of the money in which government, State, municipal, corporation and private debts are paid. A "dime" is nominated in the bond, but it is a dollar, dripping with the heart's blood, that the debtor pays.

3. As to the rest of this precious document, we heard precisely the same argument from the protected manufacturers when they were telling their employes how a low tariff would ruin them—their employes whom they loved so much better than themselves.

By the way, did you ever think, student of history, that the same part of the Democratic party that used to follow Randall in his efforts to Republicanize the Democracy in the interests of protection are the same ones who now are endeavoring to Republicanize the Democracy in the interests of the good and all-purchasing dollar of Shermanism? Look about you. As a rule, you will find the machine man that is open for a trade with the machine of the other side and is always hoping for campaign funds from the national committee, standing by the traitorous administration that deals out our present Republican doctrine.

THE BOSS IN POLITICS.

The power of the Boss in politics has heretofore largely rested upon his apparent unselfishness. That is to say, his whole object has been to help his beloved fellow citizens by work for the party that has secured his valuable approbation, and this without reward or hope of reward. Usually the reward came through access to the avenues of money making, or to direct gains from campaign contributions. Many instances of the former throughout the United States will occur to the reader. The phenomenal career of Mr. Croker, of Tammany, is an instance of wealth secured through the latter.

After a while, a sort of hybrid species of Boss arose. A notable specimen of this kind, saddled like the Old Man of the Sea upon the North Carolina Democracy, is what, as we all now know, caused our rock-ribbed old Democratic State to pass into the hands of the Fusionists at the last election. A Boss who held high office and posed as a statesman, and yet kept his hand securely on the throttle of the political machine by controlling the money secretly dispensed to the State by the national committee. This is a very dangerous kind of Boss, indeed, and one of the chief duties of the delegation to Chicago will be to pass a rule that hereafter no officeholder shall be national committeeman for North Carolina, whatever the other States may do.

As life is short, and the day must be seized while it is here, it is no wonder that the Boss is beginning to kick clear out of his virtuous or even semi virtuous traces. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who has heretofore been a hybrid Boss like our Carolinian specimen, is entitled to the distinction of casting hypocrisy to the winds. "He enjoys," says yesterday's New York World, "the unique distinction of being the first Presidential candidate who was the boss of his State, the Chairman of its political committee and a delegate to the nominating convention. Yet the Pennsylvania Republicans put him upon a pedestal publicly yesterday."

[That is a very important demonstration. If all our Bosses become as open in their ways, the species will become extinct.]

Besides the vitally important action suggested above for our delegation at Chicago, the State convention will be asked to pass a resolution that no office-holder shall be a member of any Democratic executive committee, or a delegate to any Democratic convention. His vote in the primary should be the extent of his party privileges.

It is amazing that a contrary practice has ever crept into the Democratic organization. Democratic principles are founded upon the rule of the people, and the servants of the party in convention or committee must owe equality of obligation to those whom they represent. That can never be the case with a Federal appointee, for example, whose fear of removal introduces a sense of obligation foreign to his duties as a representative of the people.

We have suffered too much here in North Carolina during the past two years in consequence of our violation of these simple tenets of Democracy, to longer ignore the root of the evil.

THE "RED-MOUTHED ANARCHIST" THAT CLEVELAND COULDN'T BUY.

We gave the press dispatch, the other day, stating that Mr. Cleveland was now willing and anxious to make a deal with the "anarchist" Governor of Illinois in order to secure Illinois' endorsement of his dishonest gold standard dollar. A dispatch from Springfield, the capital of that State, says:

Gov. Altgeld was asked to say something in regard to his indorsement as a candidate for re election by "sound money" Democrats in Chicago.

"On the part of some of those gentlemen," the Governor replied, "this was honestly meant, and I feel deeply obliged to them, but on the part of others it was simply a sly move to mislead my friends. There are a few men in Chicago who have undertaken to help the bond-jobbing federal administration make Illinois tamely submit to the single gold standard, and thus perpetuate the paralysis, distress and suffering that exists in our country in order that the process of fattening the eastern vampires on the life blood of the land may not be interrupted. Some of the men who met on Friday night, while disliking me, are anxious to get my friends to assist in this unholy scheme, and their vote was a kind of a blind. But it will not work.

"As I am not a candidate for Governor or any other position I do not want the indorsement of anybody. Even were I a candidate and anxious to be elected I would not for a hundred governorships stifle my convictions on so momentous a question as that which lies at the bottom of our miseries. The idea that prosperity can be restored to the world with only half the money that was formerly needed to do the world's business is too absurd to be seriously discussed, especially when it is remembered that taxes, interest, the great debts and other fixed charges have not been diminished. Consequently a continuation of low prices means the absolute destruction of the purchasing power of the entire debtor class. This first reduces the volume of business, then forces the shutting down of factories, and by destroying the market for labor soon destroys the purchasing power of the entire laboring class and fills the land with distress.

"None of the sophists hired to maintain the gold standard has yet told the laborers how they can get the valuable gold dollar they talk about. The laborer can only prosper when there is demand for his labor. The gold dollar by reducing prices, while all fixed charges remain the same, destroyed the purchasing power of the country and thus destroyed the market for the only thing the laborer had to sell—that is, his labor. Until this purchasing power is restored there can be no great demand for labor, and this purchasing power of the country, especially of the debtor classes, can only be restored by a rise in the selling price of things, and this can only come through an increase in the volume of money.

"The continuation of the single gold standard means the permanent degradation of the great toiling and producing masses of this country, and I shall do what little I can to prevent this. I shall do what I can to restore the free coinage of gold and silver exactly as it stood when a Republican Congress corruptly struck down silver. This restoration once made, if the subject needs legislation it can be had; but the first duty of Americans is to right the great wrong, and I ask all my friends to do what they can to bring this about. We have been led off the correct road into desolation, and the first thing to do is to get back on to the highway. Once again there, if it is necessary to mend harness or wagon we can do it."

A GLEAM OF CONSCIENCE.

Notwithstanding its goldbuggery, the New York World shows, once in a while, that its conscience troubles it a bit. We believe the editor (a Southern man, we think) is at heart for the honest money of the constitution, but the "business office" is too much for him. Listen:

"In declaring for the 'existing gold standard of value' the Massachusetts Democrats simply stand for what has been the law and the fact for many years. A gold standard is perfectly compatible with a bimetallic currency. This is shown by the fact that in this country we have under the gold standard $161,000,000 more of silver coin and of certificates than of gold coin and certificates. While the standard is the best and governs redemption, the two kinds of money can be used together, within reasonable limits. With a cheaper standard the better money will cease to circulate. The World is not a gold monometallist, and it does not understand the Massachusetts platform to be of that kind."

How about the Chicago platform you quoted in a burst of honesty the other day? That declares that the Democratic party unalterably clings to both gold *and* silver as "the standard money of the country."

THE "FAVORITE-SON" DODGES.

The Washington staff correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution gives the following as the latest phase of Mr. Cleveland's ambitious projects:

"Secretary Carlisle is now a full fledged presidential candidate. His bureau has been opened up in Washington, and the Kentuckian is hopeful. Mr. Cleveland is pushing him along, but it seems to be the opinion of careful observers that the president has put him out only to make Kentucky send a gold delegation to Chicago. Mr. Cleveland seems to be playing the favorite son policy—a game which Quay has tried, but which is working disastrously to the Pennsylvania boss. A similar disaster is likely to overtake Cleveland. He don't care for Carlisle. He wants a gold convention. He is, therefore, humoring Carlisle in Kentucky, and ex-Governor Russell in Massachusetts; and is trying to bring out Postmaster General Billy Wilson in West Virginia, and Josiah Patterson in Tennessee for Vice-President, and Don Dickinson in Michigan, and Vilas in Wisconsin, and Bynum in Indiana, and ex-Governor Jim Campbell in Ohio, and old Senator Palmer in Illinois, and such all along the line. His game is to have state pride overcome silver sentiment—that's the goldbug plan now. But will it work?

"The President is determined if he can to make the Chicago convention a gold one, but he can't. The free coinage men have gotten the bulge on him, and they will win. Mr. Cleveland prefers not to be a candidate himself, but he does not believe a Democratic candidate can be elected. But he does not count himself out of politics by any means.

"He is quoted by one who appears to speak authoritatively as saying he believes there will be a change of feeling within the party in the next four years and that he will be glad to be welcomed back to its folds in the year 1900 as the only Democrat since the war who could be elected President, and that they will look upon him as a man who would rather have his party beaten than to make any terms with the wicked silver men. He would not be too old at the opening of the next century to be elected to the Presidency, and above all, the third term prejudice which is extremely strong all over the country, would possibly be minimized if he should not only be out of the White House during four years, but actually retire from active participation in politics by declining the nomination."

This correspondent (Mr. E. W. Barrett) for a long time rejected the idea that Mr. Cleveland was seeking a third term. He now apparently concedes that, but suggests that, as success now is unlikely, the President is arranging to defeat the Democracy this year with the expectation that he will be the necessary candidate in 1900. Possibly; but the OBSERVER'S notion is that the President is holding other weapons in reserve for this year's use—trouble with Spain or England, for example, sprung just at the convening of the Chicago convention.

A DISGRACEFUL POSITION.

We have before alluded to the extraordinary attitude of the administration with regard to the proposed investigation of the bond scandal. It was supposed that the President would realize the disgraceful position into which he was being forced by Senator Hill's obstructive tactics, and would clear the administration's skirts by promptly disavowing the superserviceable efforts of the New York Senator. But not so. Not a word has come from the President, and Mr. Hill persists in his course as will appear from the following account of Tuesday's proceedings in the Senate:

"The Peffer bond resolutions have been sidetracked by the Senate, so that the appropriation bills may be disposed of, with the understanding that the bond resolutions shall hold their place and finally be brought to a vote in case their friends shall muster sufficient strength to force them to that point. This decision was reached to-day, after Mr. Peffer had attempted vainly to have a time set for taking a vote. Peffer wanted the matter disposed of finally to-morrow at 4 o'clock, but Mr. Hill, the leader of the opposition, refused his consent, saying he desired to speak at considerable length, and that other Senators also wished to be heard.

"Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, urged Mr. Peffer to let the resolutions be displaced for the present, and Mr. Wolcott, after securing a promise from the Iowa candidate for the Presidency that ample time eventually would be given the Kansas Senator, advised the latter to accept the proposition. Mr. Peffer was willing, but Stewart of Nevada, demurred, declaring that the resolutions were more important than any appropriation bill now on the calendar. * *

"Mr. Hill is preparing quietly to bring strong pressure to bear against the resolutions when they again shall monopolize attention.

CURRENT COMMENT.

What the New York World says, as quoted in another column, concerning the two-thirds rule in the Democratic national convention, is interesting; but it would be more interesting if the World would explain its want of consistency in holding so fast to a mere device of party tactics or expediency, while, at the same time, it regards as of no binding force the settled doctrine of the Democratic party against a third term—a fundamental principle of our Republican government, as formally declared by a Democratic Congress.

An Infamous Charge.

Nothing has done more to rouse the honest rank and file of the Democracy to their present telling resentment against the rascally enemy than such vile imputations upon their honor as that contained in the last sentence of the following quotation from the New York World:

In Kansas a new political issue has been brought forward by a Judge McKay, of Harper county, who proposes to meet the difficulty of county and municipal indebtedness by flat repudiation. His idea is that by refusing to pay taxes the people can get rid of the bonds issued during the "boom" in Western Kansas, and "when the debts against the counties and municipalities are outlawed we can begin paying taxes again." This is a step in advance of the most extreme platform of repudiation, which hitherto has not gone beyond the idea of repudiating about fifty cents on the dollar and allowing the creditor to keep the other fifty cents if he will take silver.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Two-Thirds Rule.

New York World.]

The Lynchburg News quotes what The World recently said about the two-thirds rule as a bar to the nomination of a 16 to 1 free-silver candidate. It then says:

"Now, The World ought to know that the 'two-thirds rule' for nominating a candidate for the Presidency is not a fixed and permanent plank in the creed of the Democratic party."

Now, The Word knows nothing of the kind. The reason it knows nothing of the kind is that nothing of the kind is true. If there is any one thing more fixed and definite and positive than any other in Democratic history it is that no man can become the Democratic candidate for President except by a two-thirds vote of the National Convention. Here are the facts:

The first Democratic National Convention was held in 1832. It was called to nominate a candidate for the Vice-Presidency only, Jackson for re-election being the unanimous choice of the party for the higher office. In that first convention Van Buren was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by more than a two-thirds vote.

The first Democratic National Convention that ever nominated a candidate for President was held in Baltimore in May, 1835. It adopted the two-thirds rule in order to make certain the nomination of the man most likely to be elected. From that hour to this every Democratic National Convention has ratified and reaffirmed this early Democratic doctrine. Several attempts have been made to secure a departure from the custom, but in every instance they have been overwhelmingly voted down.

Not only, therefore, is the two-thirds rule "a fixed and permanent plank in the creed of the Democratic party," but it is the only Democratic tradition that for more than sixty years and from the very beginning has known no variableness or shadow of turning. It rests now, as it did in the beginning, upon the dictates of practical common sense. It is intended now, as it was then, to secure the nomination only of candidates most likely to succeed—who could command the support not of a temporarily dominant faction but of the whole party. It is a Democratic tradition born of the first National Convention, indorsed by every convention since, and deeply imbedded as a fundamental principle in the Democratic mind.

[A "fundamental principle" that enables Republican States to dictate a Democratic nominee!]

Majority Rule.

Washington Post.]

It seems to us that whether the Chicago Convention shall declare for free coinage, as now seems highly probable, or shall take the other tack, that declaration will be to all intents and purposes, the authentic ascertainment and announcement of the party's policy in the campaign of this year. By what right can a minority set up a claim to dictate to a majority? Is it not grossly offensive to assume and assert that the men who stand on one side of the silver issue are less "solicitous for the country's weal" than their political brethen on the other side? Take the roster of Democratic Senators, for example, and compare the records of those who favor free coinage with the records of the opposite faction, and who would presume to say that the former are less patriotic, less honest, or less intelligent than the latter? Will any Democratic organ attempt to impeach the Democracy of Morgan, Harris, Cockrell, Vest, Voorhees and Turpie? If the Chicago Convention—the Democracy's court of last resort—should decide in favor of these men and the millions of honest citizens who believe as they do, what Democrat could consistently repudiate that decision as un-Democratic? Is it not a recognized principle of the party that the majority shall rule? And are not all the partiepants in a national convention, all the factions that submit their contentions to that tribunal, bound to accept its decision?

[That is all very well said, but it is a fact that nearly the whole of the New York and Eastern wing of the party has declared its intention to bolt if the majority will not yield to them; that the administration papers in this State state this fact without reserve; and, shame to say, that not one of them has contained a word of rebuke of these traitorous and impudent declarations. Yet these fellows have the gall to prate about party loyalty! Bah!]

Who Said There Was No War in Cleveland's Venezuela Message?

A London cablegram of Wednesday says:

The St. James's Gazette, commenting on the dispatch to the Times from G. W. Smalley, the correspondent of that paper in the United States, representing that the Venezuelan dispute is still a question of great gravity and a cause for alarm, says: "The revival of the Venezuelan question reminds us that even the wars in Africa are trivial compared with the real danger which has existed in the West since December. The Americans' demand that the United States shall decide our quarrels and settle our frontier is inadmissible and no amount of talking around the matter will make it anything else. President Cleveland, in his message last December, referred everything to a special commission, and when it was too late to negotiate we are now told to be prepared for a report that is hostile to the claim of Great Britain. What will happen then? Either the Washington government must allow the report to remain a dead letter, or carry out its threat to enforce a decision by resort to war. There is reason to believe that an attempt will now be made to work upon English feeling in favor of the surrender of our government. This is vain. Our position is simply that British frontier questions are matters for negotiation only with the parties concerned."

This is Right.

Wilmington Star.]

Why all this bother about Democrat-Populist fusion in North Carolina? It, as is almost conceded, the Chicago convention adopt a free coinage ticket, every Populist who is honestly for free silver will support the Democratic ticket, and a large majority of those (and "their name is Legion") who have been disappointed in getting office, will do likewise.

Splendid Fruit.

Capt. Ben Taylor has an acre of the finest strawberries to be seen anywhere. They are of the "Lady Thompson" variety, are grown on his place near Cool Spring Avenue, and sell in the market for 25 cents a quart. There are few prettier parts of the town, by the way, than the neighborhood which Capt. Taylor has brought out so well by his own example.

An Historian to Visit Us.

Those of those who like the flavor of "Auld Lang Syne," and mind not the dust raised by the rummaging antiquarian, will possibly soon enjoy the presence of a visitor not unknown to fame. Col. T. J. Drewry has invited Prof. Weeks, the historian, to spend the first week in June with him, and the latter has signified his intention of accepting the invitation, if possible—having long desired to visit this town and section.

Academy Commencement.

Extra work is progressing steadily at the Fayetteville Military Academy for the June Commencement of that excellent institution, and the Superintendent, Col. T. J. Drewry, with his constitutional and characteristic dislike of shams, is so shaping the order of exercises that while entertaining and attractive to the public, they will be eliminated of all "clap-trap," showing rather something of the educational training and solid progress of the school. Mr. Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, will deliver the address, and, later on, the OBSERVER will give the programme in full.

Two Crops.

Mr. W. H. Harvey, the Maine gentleman who was here last year for the purpose of examining our land in reference to its profitableness as a potato producer, is back again. Last year he got the Messrs. Fitzelle to experiment with two crops of Irish potatoes. He then went to Raleigh and induced a prominent trucker of Wake to try a similar experiment. The Messrs. Fitzelle raised two fine crops, one in the Spring and one in the Fall. The Raleigh trucker only succeeded in raising one crop.

It is rumored that Mr. Harvey, who is a wealthy Maine farmer, has for his object the building of a starch factory.

Dr. McSwain's Loss.

Dr. H. A. McSwain, formerly and for many years a practicing physician in this city, lost his residence, barns, etc., at Wade station by fire Tuesday night.

The fire started in the smoke house and when discovered by the Doctor's daughter, who slept on that side of the house, the flames were licking the window sills of her room. She gave the alarm but it was too late, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the family and neighbors, the house, smoke house, barns, etc., were soon laid in ashes.

The doctor thinks the fire was incendiary—robbers, probably after plundering the smoke house, applying the torch. There is no other reasonable explanation of the catastrophe as there was no fire in the neighborhood of the building.

The residence was insured, but the furniture, provisions and personal effects of the family were all a total loss, amounting to nearly $1,000.

Republicans in a Row.

The Republican Congressional convention of the Sixth District met in Maxton Wednesday. A big fight took place, which ended in a split. A despatch to the Messenger says:

The Republican Congressional convention of the Sixth District met here to-day with R. B. Russell chairman. A regular free fight followed the opening for awhile without serious results. Two conventions were held in the same hall at the same time and two tickets were nominated. No such scene was ever witnessed in this section.

The "savages" were here in force and they were manipulated by the old bosses of reconstruction days and their descendants. It was a Congressional convention but the gubernatorial contest was the potent factor. The Dockery element had the organization and seated their contesting delegates from Mecklenburg. The Russellites wanted the vote on the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials taken by counties and when it was adopted by vote they put up A. J. Walker, a Russell "savage," as chairman of their faction, whereupon bedlum ensued. The regulars nominated Sheriff J. M. Smith, of Richmond county for Congress, elected J. M. Goode and Z. F. Long as delegates to the National Convention, nominated F. B. Rice, as Presidential elector, and endorsed Dockery for Governor.

The Russellites nominated Dr. R. M. Norment for Congress and D. B. Sutton for elector, and elected Jas. B. Dudley and J. W. Mullens delegates to the national convention.

From LaGrippe.

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Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

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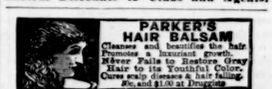

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 30, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

THE NEW CONVERT.

We referred yesterday to the fact that ex-Congressman John S. Henderson had written a letter to the Charlotte Observer giving in his adhesion to the President's financial and bond-issuing policy.

Mr. Henderson starts out with a very fine and altogether commendable appeal to Democrats to "abide in the ship." In that all good Democrats will join him heart and soul. But when he tells us what kind of freight his notion of a Democratic ship should contain, the loyal platform Democrat must draw his skirts away as from defilement.

Our new convert says that Mr. Cleveland has been "just, generous and magnanimous to the South." Wherein? The South elected him President and he gave nothing that was not the South's due. No appointee of the President owes him any gratitude for his appointment *unless he has sold his principles therefor.*

Mr. Henderson says that the President made "force bills impossible." On the contrary the New York newspaper organs of the President threaten the South with restoration of the force bill party unless the South barter its financial interests in exchange for immunity therefrom.

Mr. Henderson says that the President's policy has reduced taxation. On the contrary though elected upon the repeal of the McKinley tariff as the chief issue, he put that aside until he had so divided his party by appealing to his party's enemy for help to coerce his party on the financial issue, that it was impossible to enact a tariff law completely in accordance with the party law. The law that his party did pass repealing the McKinley law, he refused to sign!

Mr. Henderson says the President is "thoroughly upright and incorruptible." If that be so why, when the halls of Congress and the public prints have been ringing with charges of corruption in an executive department in connection with the secret and other issues of bonds, does he not demand an investigation instead of hiding behind his New York duenna who is fighting investigation with all the arts of an Albany politician?

Mr. Henderson says that the President has not "changed his views" nor "concealed them on the question of silver coinage," and he quotes from his letter to Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, written seventeen months before he was nominated for the Presidency in 1892. On this point, Chairman Voorhees speaking in behalf of the President as his agent on the floor of the Senate in charge of his (the President's) bill for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, said, on the 23d of August, 1893:

"It will be seen that the united Democracy of the country, fourteen months ago, in formal convention assembled, denounced the Sherman act which had degraded silver to a commodity, demanded its repeal, and declared in the strongest language in favor of the coinage of both the precious metals on fair and honest terms of *absolute equality*. But the record made on this subject in the momentous year of 1892 does not stop at this point. Grover Cleveland, the great leader of his party then and the great Chief Magistrate of the whole people now, in accepting his nomination, addressed the public in well-remembered terms, which have been in no wise changed, modified, or contradicted by the singularly able message delivered a few days ago to this body. His language was as follows:

"'The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver, or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon *equal terms* in the adjustment of our currency.'

That was what Mr. Voorhees was saying as the President's agent at the extra session, in 1893, in order to rebuke and put to shame those who, like Vance, were insisting upon it that the President might not keep his word after he secured the *unconditional* repeal of the Sherman law. In order to drive his argument home, Chairman Voorhees, the President's agent, continued (see page 392-3, Vol. 25, No. 14, of the Congressional Record) as follows:

"Who dares in the face of the clear and explicit words which I have just read to charge that their author is a monometallist in disguise, a believer in the use of gold and gold alone [as the standard money], but wearing for the sake of an election to the Presidency, a bimetallic mask? Sir, who has the hardihood to assert or to insinuate that Grover Cleveland is a *dissembler, a man who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance, a hypocrite, practicing deception upon his countrymen in order to gratify his personal ambition?*"

Did the President then rebuke his spokesman for thus pledging him to supplemental legislation to carry out the Chicago platform? Not a bit of it. He allowed Mr. Voorhees's pledges to stand as his own.

Nor was this all. The Charlotte Observer, the administration organ in North Carolina, supplemented the efforts of Mr. Voorhees in an editorial on the 22d of September, 1893, in these words:

"Since he accepted the nomination of his party last year and made its platform his own, there has been no intimation from him of a purpose to disavow any of its pledges; and in the absence of such intimation, to charge that he proposes to nullify all save one of the financial measures proposed by that platform is to assail his integrity and in effect to charge that he procured his election by duplicity and bad faith. * * Until Mr. Cleveland makes known himself, in some manner, that he has abandoned some part of this platform, it is unfair to charge that he has done so.

"We are not of those who are quick to suspect party associates of party infidelity. * * Some of them hold with the President that the first thing to do is to repeal the Sherman act and legislate further upon silver afterwards. Others want the repeal legislation and the further legislation to be concurrent, and are not willing for repeal until the other are equally responsible for the majority which controls the Fifty-third [the present] Congress." Now that is richness. Not a word has Mr. Henderson to say about the Fifty-second Congress, which Mr. Cleveland controlled. Did the President utter one word in the messages of recommendation, which the law requires him to make, in favor of undoing the Republican law that established the gold standard? Not he, but, as said above, Mr. Henderson actually boasts of his having adhered to the Republican doctrine of his Ellery Anderson letter rather than to the Democratic doctrine of his subsequently accepted Chicago platform!

But, worst of all, the President's gold-bug defender, our new convert, Mr. Henderson, actually holds up the Populist, Mr. Peffer, as the final authority on the question of the President's honor. "He [the Populist Mr. Peffer] regarded them [Cleveland and Carlisle] as men of honor;" and Mr. Henderson exclaims in triumph "What more need he said?" Why don't he call up Mr. Tillman, the Democratic Senator from South Carolina? Why is the Western Populist Peffer's word better than the Southern Democrat Tillman's word?

And so on, and so on.

Alas and alas, that a man of Mr. Henderson's standing should make such a curious exhibition of himself.

"NORTH CAROLINA AND THE GREAT OFFICES."

Under this head a North Carolina contemporary quotes, without correction, the following from the New York Sun:

"There never has been a President from North Carolina. James K. Polk of Tennessee was, it is true, born in that State, but he left it for Tennessee and his partisans never made any claim of popular support for the Nashville statesman based upon his North Carolina nativity. There never was a Vice President from North Carolina either, although William R. King of Alabama, who succeeded to the Vice President's office when Fillmore became President, was a native of Sampson county, N. C. In the Cabinet, North Carolina, although directly in the line of travel with the Southern States and the line of Washington has been generally ignored by Presidents of every party. There has never been a North Carolina Secretary of State, although one year before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the colonies, a similar declaration was made in North Carolina. There never has been a North Carolina Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of War, or of the Interior, or a North Carolina Attorney General, or Postmaster General or Secretary of Agriculture. There have been in the long list of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States only two North Carolina names. Early in the present century there was a North Carolina Speaker of the House of Representatives, but there has been no North Carolina Speaker since. To one office in the Cabinet, exceptionally, North Carolina men have been called, that of Secretary of the Navy, a condition of affairs not strange when it is recalled that North Carolina has a long coast line and that, during the period of wooden ships, North Carolina vied with Maine in fitting them out."

It is true that North Carolina never had her deserts at the hands of the Federal Government, due, doubtless, to the same modest disposition which a latter-day genius has embalmed in the recently adopted motto "Esse Quam Videre," and which was so signally and gloriously illustrated in her contributions of a greater number of troops to the late war than any of her sisters in the South, and a greater number relatively to population than any State, North or South, while at the same time contenting herself with fewer of the higher offices than many; but the quotation from the Sun does not convey a truthful impression. Not only was James K. Polk born in North Carolina, but two other Presidents were—one of them of the very greatest of those who have held that office—Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson. And not only did North Carolina contribute two Justices to the Supreme Court, but that is more than her proportionate share of the whole number.

As to the cabinet, it is true that our representation there has been confined to the Secretaryship of the Navy, but we have supplied four occupants of that office, Branch, Badger, Graham and Dobbin, and these were of the most distinguished that ever held it. Graham inaugurated the movement for the opening of Japan to Western civilization, and Dobbin completed it—and, in passing, it may be recalled, that to North Carolina's most brilliant and versatile son, Dr. Hawks, was given by the Government the congenial task of writing the official history of Commodore Perry's expedition made under Mr. Dobbin's orders.

As to Mr. Badger, it may be similarly recalled that before he was made Secretary of the Navy, and while a member of the Senate, he was recommended by Mr Webster to one of his New England shipbuilding clients who had a case at law involving a vast sum for those days, with an interesting and amusing denouement. Mr. Webster had explained to his wealthy client that it was impossible for him to abandon certain engagements in order to serve him, and had assured him that Mr. Badger would serve him equally as well as himself. "What!" exclaimed the indignant New Englander, "Badger, the Senator from that pitch and turpentine State, a man who never saw a ship in his life!" "Well" said Mr. Webster, "it is very likely that Badger may not know a great deal about a ship now, but if he takes your case, you will think, when he presents it before the court, that he was born in one." Mr. Webster referred to Mr. Badger's extraordinary faculty, well known to him, for mastering the details of every science involved in the cases at law undertaken by him. The New Englander took Mr. Webster's advice, witnessed the truthfulness of his prophecy, and gained his suit. [This incident was related to the late Mr. Hale by Mr. Webster.]

If we mistake not, the one speaker of the House referred to, Mr. Macon, held that office a greater number of times (four) than any other has.

The learned Sun was nodding when it stated, as in the quotation given above, that North Carolina was accorded the Navy Department for its place in the cabinet, because, "during the period of wooden ships, North Carolina vied with Maine in fitting them out." We doubt whether a vessel of greater tonnage than a brig was ever built in the State.

As for the rest, without going into an exhaustive discussion of the matter, it may be recalled that General Davie, ex-Governor of North Carolina, founder of the University (a third of a century in advance of Mr. Jefferson's similar service for Virginia), &c., &c., was sent by President Adams to Paris, along with the Chief Justice of the United States (Ellsworth), as a High Commissioner to settle the difficulties then threatening war with France, and that he and his colleagues (Ellsworth and Van Murray) negotiated the treaty of 1799 with Napoleon, Joseph Bonaparte being the head of the French commission appointed to meet them.

And so on. And so on.

Nevertheless, it is abundantly true that, considering the great deserts of her people and her public men, North Carolina has not begun to receive her proper recognition in the Federal service. Without doubt, this is the result of our singular want of great cities, and this in turn partly the result of our peculiar coast which, though "long," as the Sun says, has deprived us of good harbors whereon to build great cities.

THE NEW CONVERT—CONTINUED.

We gave yesterday some of the points of ex-Congressman Henderson's remarkable letter in the Charlotte Observer in which he goes back on his record as an anti-unconditional repealer. Considering his close connection with Senator Ransom, there were persons who said at the time that Mr. Henderson's vote at the extra session in opposition to Mr. Cleveland did not completely represent his views. But we had too much respect for the member from the Seventh district to think anything of the kind, and we believe now his change is due simply to that extraordinary control, akin to hypnotism, which the President seems to exercise over those who come within the sphere of his influence.

We gave yesterday an interesting and amusing account of Santanelli's power over his "subjects"—how he made them all nurse each one a perfectly well foot under the impression that it was badly crushed. The poor fellows would roll in the dust and roar with pain. After awhile, released from the spell, they would, one by one, laugh at those still under it as well as at themselves.

Similarly, we have seen poor Mr. Carlisle eat his very words, and look his astonished audience straight in the eyes and tell them that there isn't a particle of difference between what he said in 1878 and what he says now; and Hoke Smith roll over in the mire into which Mr. Crisp put him the other day, declare that he was "a fool" when he advocated ensilage and turnip seed as the basis of a "sound" currency in 1892, and look his auditors square in the face as he protested that he could see no point whatever in his opponent's suggestion that if he was a fool in 1892 it might turn out that he was a fool now and at other (if not all) times.

It is to be hoped that all of these gentlemen may recover like Santanelli's subjects, and live to laugh at their curious antics while under Mr. Cleveland's spell. Unfortunately, however, the high positions of trust which Mr. Cleveland's subjects occupy do not permit them to retire from the scene of their crazy goings on with only themselves to laugh at or to commiserate. Millions of their fellow citizens writhe in the suffering that foreclosed mortgages and business failures bring, while the cabinet gentlemen go on their smiling, self satisfied way, insisting that the people's suffering is as unreal as their own.

But to return to Mr. Henderson's letter.

Mr. Henderson says that if the President had not issued bonds to replenish the gold reserve, "the present Congress might have impeached him." We never thought of that before, but the suggestion accentuates the fact that the last thing a Republican Congress would do would be to impeach the President for carrying out his present Republican policy of giving the Treasury gold drainers the option which THE LAW says belongs to the PEOPLE.

Mr. Henderson says the President "has maintained the gold standard and kept all sorts of money on a parity. If he had not done so he would have violated the law." Mr. Henderson is mistaken. The LAW says keep "the two *metals* on a parity." That the President has egregiously failed to do, the silver in a silver dollar being worth only about 50 cents, you know. It is the Chicago platform which says keep all sorts of money on a parity, and the instant Mr. Henderson admits that the President is bound by the Chicago platform—in other words, the instant he claims that the President is a Democrat—away goes the claim upon which his whole letter rests, viz: that the President wrote a letter to an individual seventeen months before he accepted the Chicago platform, which was at variance with that platform; and that to the doctrines expressed in that letter he owed a greater allegiance than to those expressed in the platform of 4 millions of voters which he subsequently declared his allegiance to!

Mr. Henderson says "He [the President] does not make laws, but he is bound to execute them." Precisely. The President did not make the Chicago platform, the law of his party. That law required him to do his best to secure the restoration of the double standard of value, but Mr. Henderson commends him for having "maintained the gold standard"!

Mr. Henderson says (most truly) "The Republican party established the gold standard." And he adds: "The Republicans and Populists of North Carolina

American History in Figures.

Atlanta Constitution.

In looking back over the record of the last one hundred years the mind is startled by the changes which have taken place in the drift of population toward the Rocky mountains and in the various alterations which the growth of this country has brought about in our national geography.

At the time of Washington's inauguration the states belonging to the sisterhood of free and independent sovereigns and known as "the original thirteen," were scattered along the Atlantic coast. Nothing was known of that vast area extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, while only a small part of the eastern domain could properly be characterized as familiar ground.

In 1790 the center of population, according to the tables of that period, was twenty-three miles east of the city of Baltimore. Ten years later this point had changed and was fixed at a distance of eighteen miles west of Baltimore, showing that bold, adventurous spirits had commenced to explore the interior of the continent and to bear the standard of civilization toward the Mississippi.

Coming down to 1820 the center of population was fixed at a point sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1840, sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; and in 1860, twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio. During the decade between 1850 and 1860 the drift of population toward the west was accelerated by the discoveries of gold in California, and of silver in Colorado and other western territories. In 1890 the center of population was forty-eight miles west of Cincinnati, showing that a point had been reached in the progress of the nation at which the center of population was but a short distance removed from the geographical center of the land.

But these changes, while interesting to observe, are no less surprising than those which have taken place in the relative size and importance of states. At the time of the ratification of the constitution the states and territories, according to population, stood as follows: Virginia, 747,610; Pennsylvania, 434,373; North Carolina, 393,751; Massachusetts, 378,787; New York, 340,120; Maryland, 319,728; South Carolina, 249,073; Connecticut, 237,946; New Jersey, 184,139. New Hampshire, 141,885; Maine, 96,540; Vermont, 85,425; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Rhode Island, 68,825. Delaware, 59,096; Tennessee, 35,691. The entire population of the country at that time was scarcely 4,000,000, while that of the largest state was barely equal to the present size of Philadelphia.

During the sixty years which followed the adoption of the constitution, new states were admitted into the union and these rapidly advanced in population.

Among this number were Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, California, Michigan and other states, all of which took high rank. Virginia, though steadily increasing in population, soon lost her place at the head of the column and gradually declined until she became the fifteenth state in order of population. New York displaced Virginia as the largest state, as far back as 1820, and has since occupied that position.

In this connection it may be interesting to observe that the original thirteen states stand as follows, the entire union being considered in this calculation: New York, first; Pennsylvania, second; Massachusetts, sixth; Georgia, twelfth; Virginia, fifteenth; North Carolina, sixteenth; New Jersey, eighteenth; South Carolina, twenty-third; Maryland, twenty-seventh; Connecticut, twenty-ninth; New Hampshire, thirty-third; Rhode Island, thirty fifth; Delaware, forty-second.

In 1800 the population of the country averaged seven inhabitants to every square mile; in 1890 over twenty-one. Population is thickest in the District of Columbia, which has 3,839 to the square mile. Rhode Island comes next with 318 and Massachusetts with 578.

As the century draws to a close it is interesting to consider these figures, as they represent the numerical development of the greatest nation on earth.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Every day now brings news that confirms the OBSERVER'S prediction made on the 27th of April, 1895, and repeated constantly since, that the Democracy's fight for free silver was bound to resolve itself into a fight against the President and those he controls with his malign influence.

* * *

And so Ex-Congressman John S. Henderson has gone over to the gold-bug enemy! He has a three or four column article in yesterday's Charlotte Observer declaring that the President has done precisely right in his whole course concerning silver and the currency, bond issues and all! As Mr. Henderson voted against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law in that great test fight of the extra session of '93, it will be seen what a great "flop" he has accomplished. He also says, forgetting that the President refused to sign the Democratic repeal of the McKinley law, that the President's action on the tariff has reduced taxation! Another victim of the Great Hypnotist.

Some Feats of Hypnotism.

New York Times.]

Santanelli, the Western hypnotist, gave a "seance hypnotique" at the theatre of Hammerstein's Olympia last night, [Sunday, April 19] which was well attended, and both interesting and amusing.

The hypnotist, before exhibiting his control of subjects, discussed hypnotism, Mesmerism, mesmerism, electro-biology, and neuro-hypnotism in the light of Charcot's declaration that it had passed the theoretical stage, and then called for subjects.

Eleven young men responded and took seats on the stage, and the demonstrator proceeded to put them in a condition of hypnosis. Ten of them were rapidly put to sleep so that nearly all rolled from their chairs in all conditions of seeming absolute somnolence or stupor. The other subject did not respond to Santanelli's influence, and was dismissed, the lecturer remarking that it was impossible to hypnotize any one who resists.

Those who were put to sleep were in such a cataleptic condition that with seven of their rigid bodies a pyramid was built on two wooden horses, the three men on the lower tier being supported only by the nape of the neck and the heels. Skeptics were amazed, and could not explain why they doubted when they saw feats performed with hypnotics that would test the endurance of the strongest athletes. When the pyramid was formed the lecturer mounted on the rigid subjects.

"When you open your eyes," Santanelli said to his class, "take your seats, and when you sit down you will discover that each of you has mashed his left foot very badly."

Sure enough, when the subjects were seated all began to nurse the member indicated, some uttering yells of agony. One or two fell to the stage, writhing in pain; one took off a shoe to better care for his hurt foot, and another used a pocket handkerchief as a bandage.

Then came many wonderful and amusing feats at the will of the demonstrator, including synchronous and violent whirling of hands, follow my leader, holding the forefinger to the nose, and a very realistic case of lockjaw, and a ludicrous hallucination which led the hypnotists to believe that a fly was on their noses, and their efforts to "shoo" it off were frantic. In each case the subject was brought out of the influence which prompted the feat by Santanelli clapping his hands.

The subject came out of each spell dazed for a moment; then an expression of surprise came, and it was followed by one of amusement, often by laughter at those not yet out of the control of the lecturer.

There were several impromptu scenes that were violent as well as laughable. Two subjects played pool on a table three feet by two, with brooms for cues. One was taken out of influence, and sat on his chair, laughing at the other, who got angry on the question of paying for the games, and tackled his opponent. The lecturer clapped his hands none too soon.

There was a funny scene when the class was told that its chairs were red-hot, and one man, on being told he was a singer, gave a vigorous vodel, and another, as an actor, spouted and ranted. Of the other feats were the delusions that all had their coats inside out, and that each had an india rubber nose of vast flexibility.

The hypnotists fell on the stage like logs, but the lecturer explained that they escaped injury as does a man under the influence of liquor.

Santanelli will to night put a man to sleep in the theatre and he will be taken out of hypnosis Saturday evening. In the interval he will be watched by a jury of physicians and medical students, who will note all phenomena exhibited. Santanelli said that in the period all the bodily functions will be suspended.

Dr. McIver Endorsed.

Correspondence of the Observer

MR. EDITOR—We notice that the Sampson Democrat has mentioned the name of Prof. Charles D. McIver as a suitable nominee for the office of Governor of North Carolina, to which we say amen. If nominated he will doubtless make the most thorough and satisfactory canvass that has been made in our State. His valuable teachings and influence extends throughout our entire State, and but few of any political party or race would cast their ballots against him. Now let North Carolina rise in her majesty and power and demand the nomination of C. D. McIver by the Convention which is to assemble in Raleigh on 25th of June next.

CUMBERLAND.

The Vance Monument.

Baltimore Sun.]

The movement to erect a monument to the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, ought to commend itself to the sympathy and generous aid not only of the people of his own State, but of those of all sections of the country who remember with admiration the brilliant intellectual gifts and the brave and sterling moral qualities for which the great North Carolinian was so eminently distinguished. In many respects Senator Vance deserves to rank with the foremost men in our public history. His delightful and perennial flow of humor, which captivated even his political enemies, measurably concealed from the popular view the greater traits and talents that he possessed in so large a degree. He was not merely an accomplished orator, but a statesman in the best sense of that word. He had a peculiar endowment of sagacity and far-sightedness, and combined rare executive ability with broad political wisdom. He was a typical American, and his straightforward, homely, unpretentious character was democratic to the core, and brought him into sympathetic touch with the people, and made him the fearless and earnest champion of their rights and interests. It was his love of justice and fair play, as well as his genuine admiration of Hebrew greatness, that inspired his striking and eloquent lecture on "The Scattered Nation," a lecture which he delivered in many parts of the United States, and which had a powerful influence in dissipating the strong and unworthy prejudices against the historic and heroic Hebrew race. While all admirers of simple and unadulterated democracy and of true Americanism should be eager to pay their tribute of respect to his memory, the "Scattered Nation," whose ancient glories he so vividly described, and whose present right to equal consideration and respect he so earnestly maintained, owe him an especial debt of gratitude, which they will, no doubt, be glad to have an opportunity to acknowledge. Baltimore's contributions to this object should be generous and prompt and such as will give creditable expression to the public estimate of the intellectual and moral worth of Senator Vance. Dr. Thomas J Boykin, of this city, is a member of the committee authorized to make collections in Baltimore.

For the Observer.

Profanity on the Streets.

Profanity on the public streets of Fayetteville has come to be a positive evil. It is nothing unusual to hear young colored boys boldly cursing and swearing at each other across the streets, the presence of ladies or children proving no restraint.

The freedom with which scores of little negro ragamuffins from every disreputable quarter of the town are permitted to congregate unmolested on the sidewalks and street corners of the principal business thoroughfares is calculated to foster and encourage the evil. It should be stopped at once. Its continued practice is not only a menace to public morals, but a shameful insult to the refined ladies and innocent children who travel our streets.

Our municipal officers are surely competent to deal with this matter, and should lose no time in arresting and punishing those guilty of the offense, and thus abate the evil. "PRO BONO PUBLICO."

The Boon our Shermanized President Refuses to Cuba.

A Washington telegram says:

Several members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have had an informal conference on the subject of the situation in Cuba with a gentleman who has just arrived from Havana. The information placed before the members of the committee was of a nature gratifying to those who hope to see Cuba free. Several months of observation of the progress of the revolution had convinced the committee's informant that the insurgents are in a fair way of winning; that they practically have undisputed possession of a large portion of the island, and are winning nearly all the genuine battles that are fought. The Spanish forces were reported as being on the defensive, practically, in the cities and towns and 30,000 remaining along the trocha awaiting attack. The few troops that are available for aggressive operations seem to be unable to cope with the constantly growing insurgent forces. Only about one more month remains before the rainy season is due and little is expected of the Spanish troops after that time. The gentleman said that all talk of Cuba accepting such reforms as Spain was willing to grant was idle; that the Cubans were convinced that they had the best of the situation and were sure to gain their independence. But in the interest of humanity they hoped the United States would recognize them as belligerents, as that would *stop the killing of unarmed people and the execution of prisoners of war.* It would also enable the Cubans to purchase and fit out the expeditions and would conduce to bring about an earlier ending of the war.

First Gun from Flea Hill.

The Riverside Democratic Club met Thursday night, April 23, 1896, H. H. Bolton, President in the Chair, and H. G. Talbot, Secretary. A very large and enthusiastic crowd of the old reliables were present. Speeches were made by the President, J. D. Autry, W. K. Brock, S. B. Talbot, and others, which were well received and will do much good in the future.

A cordial invitation is extended to all good Democrats to come out and be with us at our next regular meeting May 9, 1896, as several speakers of note will entertain the meeting.

The back-sliders are coming back, and we expect some new ones at the next meeting.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That we, the members of Riverside Democratic Club will not support any delegate to the County Convention, unless he declares himself as a free-silver man and will use all honest means to help to nominate a free-silver ticket for the coming campaign.

H. G. TALBOT, Sec'y.

LUMBER BRIDGE.

Coprespondence of the Observer,

Rev. P. R. Law returned Saturday from Presbytery. Mr. Law is stated clerk and does a great deal of hard work for the Presbytery. His minutes are models of neatness and accuracy. Presbytery will meet in the fall at Sanford.

The Elders' and Deacons' Institute Committee meets here May 5th.

The commencement of the Lumber Bridge High School will be May 21st.

Miss Lulu McLeod spent a day or two in Fayetteville last week.

Miss Bettie McGeachy, of St. Paul's, spent last week with her uncle, Mr. A. L. Shaw.

Mr. Don McLeod, a bright and popular young operator, has been sent by the railroad authorities to Point Peter.

Mrs. McGougan, Mrs. Peter Brown and Mrs. Little, we are glad to note, are all much better.

ECCLES'S BRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—The OBSERVER is always in the front so far as the public interest of our historic and progressive town is concerned. This is as it should be, and the people will ever endorse any measure proposed that has for its object the adding of anything tending to our progressiveness as a moving and up-to-date community.

As an interested citizen I fully endorse the suggestions in yesterday's OBSERVER anent the building of an iron bridge to take the place of the wooden structure near the Merchants' Mill. The writer will erect a first-class steel bridge, 18 feet roadway, with a four-foot walkway for pedestrians, the same to cost thirteen hundred ($1,300) dollars, and will take in part payment the old Flour Warehouse.

I respectfully submit the proposition to the consideration of the Town Board.

Respectfully, X.

April 28th, 1896.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

THROUGH THE WEEK.

We were "advertised" Tuesday evening "by our loving friends"—including Nix. This distinguished individual was heard to ask on his sleepy homeward way whether it were more glorious to shine in literature or bestrid the footlights. Were it not for his level head and early training Nix would doubtless become stage-struck.

The past week was one of several pleasant social functions.

Complimentary to Mrs. Henry J. Marsh was the pretty afternoon reception at the home of Mrs. A. S. Huske on Dick street, and the old-fashioned snowballs with which the house abounded, were in accord with the white of the hostess' charming reception gown. Mrs. McKelway, Mrs. Heman Hall, Mrs. Ijams, Mrs. W. W. Huske and Mrs. B. R. Huske also assisted.

Pleasantest things are sometimes most informal.

The Benevolent Society met last week at Mrs. Wm. Hawley's, and when business was over the meeting decided to adjourn to the grass for a party. Few prettier spots can be found than the portion of Mrs. Hawley's garden which lies on the creek bank, and there, in the beauty of the spring afternoon, with the westering sun across it, flowers bloomed in the vines that climbed over the trees and the swamp thrush and mocking bird sang a duet to the running accompaniment of the water below, while the Benevolent Society gave itself up to the pleasures of nature and Mrs. Hawley's delicious ice cream.

The pleasant tea at Mrs. Morrow's, on the same day, was given in compliment to Mrs. Maybrery, of Chicago. Mrs. Maybrery is a former resident of Fayetteville, a native North Carolinian, with strong Southern attachments. She left for Chicago, by way of Asheville, Saturday morning, and looks forward to spending several months of each winter among us—probably accompanied by other members of her interesting family. Her daughter, Mrs Turner, is one of the beauties of America. Col. Turner is a prominent Chicagoan.

On the same morning, Miss Wucherer also, who has been for some weeks with Mrs. Dunglison, returned to her Northern home.

The reception tendered by Mrs. Ijams to her charming niece was most enjoyable. Miss Jordan is on the verge of debutantedom and her delightful personality has caused her first visit to North Carolina to be met with much admiration.

The Sweet Bells in Tune have adjourned for the summer though their chaperonage of the Library still goes on.

The Library hours have changed with the lengthening days. It will be open during the summer every Wednesday afternoon between the hours of five and seven. Some charming books were received last week from Miss Wucherer.

Cards are out for a reception Thursday evening to be given by Mr. and Mrs. David H. Ray in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rankin.

For insomania, sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria and all forms of nervous exhaustion and debility, there is but one remedy, Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery works directly upon the nerve centres and never fails to cure. Large bottles 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OBITUARY.

On Monday, January 20, 1896, at 5:30 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Decker, in this city, Mrs. MARGARET HOLLINGSWORTH, relict of the late Isaac Hollingsworth, passed quietly away from this earthly sphere to the beautiful beyond. She was in her 71st year. She had been a member of the Baptist Church for 59 years. She leaves three daughters.

A precious one from us has gone;
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our homes,
Which never can be filled.

Thy children, O, our mother dear,
How oft they think of thee,
And oft the heart sent bitter tear
Of memory gushes free.

We think of thee at early dawn,
And at the gilded eve;
We think, alas, that thou art gone,
And we are left to grieve.

Thy smile was always lovely!
But, far sweeter than the rest:
Was the one thy winning spirit
O'er thy lifeless features cast.

Though soon our pilgrim feet must tread,
The river's dark and stony bed;
But to us a glorious hope is given,
That we shall meet our loved ones in heaven.

B. D.

Economy, Durability and Beauty.

Eccles's Bridge has been impassable to traffic. New sills and flooring are being laid. It strikes us that the money spent in repairing this bridge during a period of 20 years would be amply sufficient to build a handsome iron bridge, or better still, a picturesque brick or stone arch, either of which would last for generations.

For durability an iron bridge would probably be as good as stone; but if Fayetteville is to become, as we sincerely hope, and as there is reason to believe it will become, not only a large manufacturing and commercial centre, but the most important half-way resort of the Florida tourists, then we should have a strong eye to the æsthetics. The love of beauty has been greatly cultivated and stimulated in this prosaic land of ours by the Philadelphia Exhibition of '76 and the Chicago Exhibition of '93. Fayetteville is already an exceedingly picturesque town; stone abutments and piers and an arch over the smaller run of the Creek have been in place at the point now in question for many years; but a little more, and a stone arch over the main stream would be completed; and then we would have a picture, sure enough.

Let the lover of such things take his stand on the high ground in front of Mr. Thornton's house and see what a thing of beauty a stone arched bridge, partly moss and ivy covered, would be in place of the present structure. Let our Scotch fellow citizens look up a picture of the "Brig o' Turk," and be convinced.

The arch which spans the run, we have been told, was built by Mr. Eccles upon an agreement with the Town that it would build a similar arch over the main stream. But the Town did not keep its agreement. Let it do so now.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on the 20th inst., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of J. Wesley and A. E. Carroll, aged 7 years and 8 months. Bessie was a good and affectionate child; member of Rose Chapel Sabbath School, and was the joy of her parents. The Lord let the bereaved ones have possession of this precious child long enough to make their home bright and cheerful. While their hearts are torn and bleeding over the child's departure, they know she has only been removed to a happier clime, and they can say with one of old, whose earthly possessions were swept away,

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

FRIEND.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1896.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man."
C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Consumption AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

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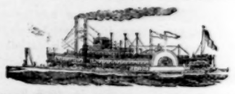

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CROATAN.....Saturday, April 25th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, April 18th
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WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

GEO W CLYDE.....Tuesday, April 21st
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W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

You are discharged. I have no use for any one that has not sense enough to chew

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY ..... APRIL 30, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. R. Starr—Assignee's Sale.
J. A. O. Evans—Farmers' Alliance Exchange.
Swift Specific Co.—Torturing Rheumatism.

The good work done in Miss Mattie Sedberry's elocution class was very evident in the parts taken by them in the Carnival. Miss Sedberry also did efficient service in training others in their parts.

Lights.

If the aldermen nominated Monday night carry out the instructions of their constituents we will have lights and very soon too. The people have said with the mighty voice of unanimity, "away with Darkness" so let there be Light.

A Noble Plan.

All the former pupils and friends of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., are requested to meet at Miss Mallett's on Rowan street Thursday afternoon at half past five o'clock, and talk over and approve the plan of the St. Mary's Alumnæ Association.

Bicycle Club.

There will be a meeting of all the bicyclists of the city, both ladies and gentlemen, in the Armory at 8 o'clock Friday evening to organize a bicycle club. It is most important that every bicyclist attend this meeting as rules are going to be adopted for the regulation of wheelmen.

Memorial Day May 11th.

As the 10th of May falls on Sunday, it has been decided by the Ladies' Memorial Association to hold the memorial ceremonies on Monday 11th.

The children of the town and county are cordially invited by the Ladies' Memorial Association to attend the ceremonies and bring flowers on Memorial day.

Winburn—Hollingsworth.

Last Tuesday night at the residence of the bride on Winslow street, Mr. J. T. Winburn, the proprietor of the North Carolina Baptist, was united in marriage to Mrs. Lizzie Hollingsworth. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Thomas, was witnessed by a few friends and relatives only. We wish the newly wedded pair much future happiness.

Death of Mr. Jno. D. Williams, Jr.

Mr. Jno. D. Williams, Jr., died in Raleigh Monday afternoon in his 48th year. His body will arrive this evening and the funeral will take place from the Presbyterian church at 6 o'clock.

Although Mr. Williams has been an invalid for some years, the announcement will be a shock to his many friends in this community, where he was so popular in days gone by.

Died.

Little Nannie Craven Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jackson, died last Saturday, aged 3 years 8 months and 8 days. The little sufferer made a brave fight for life, but succumbed after suffering 12 days from the effects of Scarlet Fever. The bereaved parents have the consolations of the Gospel, and are comforted by Him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me; for of such is the Kingdom of God."

Sudden Death.

Tuesday night at 10 o'clock Mr. Allen S. Barden suddenly passed away with heart failure. Mr. Barden, who was in his 57th year, leaves a widow and eight children. He was a brave Confederate soldier and was wounded twice during the war, through the whole of which he served.

Born in Sampson county, he came to Fayetteville about ten years ago, and during that period has been an honored and respected citizen.

Institute.

The Institute for teachers of the colored schools of Cumberland and adjacent counties was opened on yesterday at the Normal School Building. There were more than sixty teachers present. An appropriate address setting forth the importance of thorough and accurate preparation of teaching, was delivered by Superintendent Smith, who afterwards presented the latest and best approved methods of teaching language. This subject was exhaustively discussed by the teachers present. History was presented to-day by Prof Simpson. The Institute is largely attended.

Democratic Municipal Ex. Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Municipal Executive Committee was held Thursday for the purpose of electing a chairman in place of Capt. Whitaker, who has moved his residence to South Carolina, and a committeeman of Capt. Whitaker's ward, the 5th. Present: Messrs. Rankin, McRae, Smith, Holland and Hale. Mr. Colin McRae was called to the chair, and he was then also elected chairman of the committee. Mr. G. G. Myrover was elected committeeman for the 5th ward.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Drowned or Murdered?

Little Henry Bland, with his father and older brother Charlie, work in the Fayetteville Wooden Ware Factory. He has been missing since Tuesday. Henry was one of a party, composed of the Bucket Factory hands, that went fishing that day up the Cape Fear to the R. R. bridge. While Charlie returned to town for a new hook Henry got separated from the others.

A search was made for the little fellow, but he could not be found. This morning thirty men marching through the streets created much excitement, and upon inquiry, it was learned that they were hands of the Bucket Factory, going in search of their lost friend and favorite. Dr. McNeill and Mr. C. L. Taylor, had ordered the Factory closed for to-day, so that proper search could be made.

Some think that he has met with foul play, while others are of the opinion that he fell in the river and was drowned.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Mr. McKelway returned Saturday from Presbytery, and from him we gather the following:

The 166th session of the Presbytery of Fayetteville met at Ashpole church, near Rowland, last Tuesday and adjourned yesterday, after a profitable and interesting meeting. This Presbytery embraces 7 counties, has 23 ministers on the roll and contains 77 churches with 7,300 members. Rev. J. A. McMurray was elected moderator. Good reports were received from the churches. The causes of Home and Foreign Missions are both advancing, nearly $4,000 being contributed to the latter.

The sum of $900 was pledged for the evangelistic work for the year.

Four candidates for the ministry were taken under the care of Presbytery and memorial services were held in honor of the deceased ministers, Rev. Archibald McQueen and Rev. O. A. White.

Rev. J. S. Black and Elder J. C. McCaskell were elected commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in Memphis next month.

Rev. Hugh Craig, the pastor of Ashpole church, and his worthy people, are to be congratulated upon the competence of the arrangements for the entertainment and comfort of the delegates.

The next Presbytery will meet at Sanford, October 13, 1896.

A Magnificent Success.

The great carnivalis over, but the memory survives of the sea of frantically applauding people in the auditorium, the army of pretty little girls, handsome young women and manly boys, some in superb costumes, others fantastically arrayed, as they marched upon the stage, and in turn without a falter, delivered themselves of their parts.

The splendid staging of the several tableaux, the brilliant colored lights and the melody of the sweet songs, accompanied by the unparalleled music of the Big Six Orchestra will long linger in the minds of the five hundred people present.

There were 75 different acts, and we would do an injustice to the whole by mentioning only a few.

To the noble women who were instrumental in the success of the Entertainment, and the youthful actors, all of whom displayed much talent, the thanks of all lovers of the memory of our Confederate Dead, are due.

We venture to say that there is no other town in the South, big or little, that could put an army of young folks on the stage with so much credit to herself.

The net proceeds to be turned over to the Confederate Monument Fund will be $182.70.

To Mrs. E. L. Remsburg, Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Mrs. B. R. Huske, Miss McGilvary, assisted by Misses Matthews, Sedberry and Maggie Pemberton the main credit is due for its complete success.

The Giraffe Sterling, which has been exhibited all over the world, is on exhibition at Holligsworth & Holland's. It is 10 feet high, and is a marvel in mechanism. Mr. Hollingsworth is the only man that has been bold enough to ride it so far.

The strength which comes to us from eating nourishing food is better than stimulation, because it is *new strength*.

The health which belongs to a strong body, well nourished by proper food (properly digested), is the only health that is *lasting*.

The difference between Shaker Digestive Cordial and other medicines is simply that it helps nature to make strength. It does not profess to cure sickness, except as that sickness is a *result* of weakness caused by food not properly digested.

Shaker Digestive Cordial will relieve the pangs of indigestion, and make thin, sick, weak people as well as if their stomachs have never been out of order.

It is gentle to aid the digestion of nature's strength-maker, food.

All druggists. Trial bottle, 10 cents.

Frank E. White, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: Have used two boxes of your Pile Cure and must say it has done wonders for me. I would not know I ever had the Piles only when I stoop low. The itching is all gone. Sample free. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

The autograph letters testifying to cures made by Ayers Sarsaparilla and other preparations are kept on file at J. C. Ayer & Co.'s office, Lowell, Mass. They are from all over the world and are cheerfully shown to anyone desirous of seeing them.

For every variety and phase of the many diseases which attack the air-passages of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will be found a specific. Its anodyne and expectorant qualities are promptly realized, and it is always ready for use.

why?

Why wear wool?
To keep *out* cold? No.
To keep *in* heat.
If the body is supplied with plenty of fresh air—oxygen—and proper food, it will generate sufficient warmth to protect you on the coldest day—**Scott's Emulsion** of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best warmth-food. Thin people, people with poor blood who are easily shaken by a cold wind take Scott's Emulsion and it makes good blood, improves the appetite, increases flesh, furnishes bodily warmth, and prevents the ill results from colds, coughs, and exposures.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

Many Changes.

Monday night the wards of the city met in convention and nominated fourteen aldermen.

Nearly every Democratic voter in the city turned out, and the meetings, without an exception, were attended as never before. In the wards in which there was opposition to the present members, much excitement and enthusiasm was manifested. Several candidates had managers and backers, and they, with printed tickets in hand, collared and cornered the voter.

Seven of the old Board were re-nominated and seven new faces will be seen on the next Board.

The new men are: W. S. Maultsby and T. T. Wright from the First, R. L. Holland from the Second, Col. J. A. Pemberton from the Fourth, J. G. Hollingsworth from the Fifth, Leighton Huske from the Sixth, and J. B. Underwood, Jr., from the Seventh.

FIRST WARD.

This ward met in McNeill's gin house in Campbellton. The Campbellton Democratic band was present and whooped the boys up.

Mr. A. E. Rankin was call to the chair. As we have not heard from the secretary, we do not know who he was.

Messrs W. S. Maultsby and T. T. Wright were nominated for aldermen, Mr. A. E. Rankin for Executive committeeman, and Mr. W. H. Powell was endorsed for the Board of Audit and Finance.

Resolutions commending the Mayor (Cook) and the old board, and instructing the nominees to vote for lights were passed unanimously.

SECOND WARD.

The Democratic Primary Convention of the Second Ward met in the Flour Warehouse Monday evening, April 27, '96. The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. L. Holland, Executive Committeeman for the Second Ward, who requested Col. W. A. Alderman to take the chair. Q. K. Nimocks and Marsden Haigh were requested to act as secretaries and tellers.

The names of Messrs. B. R. Taylor, R. L. Holland, and A. B. Williams were placed in nomination for Aldermen. B. R. Taylor and R. L. Holland receiving a majority of votes cast, were declared the nominees of the Convention. On motion the nomination was made unanimous. The following resolutions were offered and adopted unanimously, amid hearty applause:

Resolved, that the voters of the 2nd Ward in Convention assembled, do hereby declare themselves in favor of lighting the city with Electric Lights, and we do hereby instruct the nominees of this Convention, if elected, to work and vote for the accomplishment of this result as speedily as possible.

Resolved further, that we endorse and commend the administration of the city affairs by our present Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and hereby declare ourselves in favor of Mayor Cook's renomination and election.

Mr. C. J. Ahearn was nominated for Executive Committeeman from Second Ward.

A resolution was offered and adopted, endorsing Mr. W. H. Powell for nomination as a member of the Board of Audi and Finance, and recommending him to the City Convention for the nomination.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
Secretary.

W. A. ALDERMAN,
Chairman.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward met in the Market House and over 100 voters were present. Mr. H. L. Cook was elected chairman.

It was moved and seconded that the present members, C. B. and D. A. McMillan be re-elected unanimously which resolution was carried and they were declared the nominees.

Mr. Colin McRae was nominated for Executive Committeeman.

Similar resolutions to those passed in the 1st and 2nd Wards, endorsing the present administration and instructing for lights were unanimously carried.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward met at the Engine room. E. C. Smith was called to the chair and W. G. Hall was requested to act as secretary.

The following names were put in nomination for aldermen of the Fourth Ward R. McMillan, Col. J. A. Pemberton, L. A. Weeden, James King and S. J. Harper.

Mr. Harper withdrew, and Col. Pemberton and R. McMillan receiving the majority of votes, were declared nominees of the Fourth Ward.

Mr. E. C. Smith was nominated for committeeman from this ward.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the voters of the Fourth Ward, in convention assembled, do hereby declare themselves in favor of lighting the streets of the city with electric lights, and do hereby instruct the nominees of this convention, if elected, to vote and work for the accomplishment of this result, as speedily as possible.

Resolved, further, That we are in favor of dealing liberally with the fire department, and recommend that as liberal appropriations for such purpose be made as can be afforded.

The present city administration was endorsed, and W. H. Powell, J. D. McNeill and D. H. Ray recommended for members of the Board of Audit and Finance.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward held its meeting in the Martin Hotel for the purpose of nominating two Aldermen. Mr. A. A. McKethan Jno. Roddick and J. G. Hollingsworth, were placed in nomination. Mr. McKethan and Mr. Hollingsworth received the nomination of this convention. Mr. G. G. Myrover was elected Executive Committeeman.

Resolutions endorsing the present administration and recommending W. H. Powell for Board of Audit and Finance was passed.

Whereas, It having been made known that it is the wish of Capt. S. C. Rankin to retire from the membership of the Board of audit and finance,

Resolved, That we the voters of the 5th ward endorse and recommend to the city convention W. H. Powell, Esq., of ward No. 1 as a suitable person to fill the vacancy.

R. M. PRIOR,
Secretary.

SIXTH WARD,

The Primary in the Sixth Ward was called to order by Maj. E. J. Hale and Mr. McD. Robinson was called to the chair.

On motion S. W. Tillinghast was elected secretary and Messrs. Novitzky and Elliott were appointed tellers.

On motion the meeting proceeded to ballot for candidates for two members of the Board of Aldermen.

W. F. Campbell and Leighton Huske were nominated on the first ballot. I. W. Clark was elected Executive Committeeman from the 6th Ward by acclimation.

Resolution instructing for lights was passed almost unanimously.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Sec.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh met in the old court house. Dr. J. H. Marsh was elected chairman and Dr. Highsmith secretary.

Mr. Garrett put in nomination A. H. Watson, Dr. Highsmith nominated J. W. Johnson, E. L. Remsburg, Capt. Dave Jones; Chas. Watson, J. B. Underwood; W. Faircloth, A. B. Raiford.

The vote resulted as follows: Underwood 17, Raiford 12, Johnson 11, Garrett 10, Jones 6, A. H. Watson 1. The chairman declared Messrs. Underwood and Raiford the nominees.

A dispute arose as to the number of votes cast, and the room was ordered cleared of strangers and the voters counted. It was found to tally with the vote and the chair stood firm. It was a hot contest on all sides, resulting in a little friction.

Resolutions endorsing the candidacy of W. H. Powell for the Board of audit and finance, instructing for electric lights and endorsing Mayor and present administration were unanimously carried.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, May 30th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable real estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The lot opposite containing about ¾ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 150 acres, known as the Wright land.

Terms: Cash.

J. B. STARR,
Assignee.

April 29, '96 [1d-wky 4t]

FARMERS' - ALLIANCE - EXCHANGE

MOVED NORTH.

We beg to inform the public that we have removed our stock of goods from Gillespie street to the store on

GREEN STREET,
Opposite Observer Building,

formerly occupied by Messrs. S. Sheetz & Sons, where we will be glad to receive the patronage of our friends. We have largely increased our stock and will be glad to quote prices on all goods in our line before you purchase elsewhere.

Thanking our old customers for their past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same,

Very respectfully,
J. & O. EVANS, Prop'rs.

ap30-tf

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25c.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

COUPON.

Buck's, Jr., Range
—AND—
Childs' Sewing Machine
CONTEST.

Awarded July 1, 1896.
Cut this out and preserve.

On first July, 1896, we will give the girl, not over 14 years of age, who returns us the greatest number of

BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COUPONS,

the beautiful Buck's Jr., Range—valued at $12 00.

To the girl bringing us next largest number, we will give the Child's Sewing Machine—valued at $7.50.

Both on exhibition at our store.

These Coupons will be found from time to time in the Daily and Weekly OBSERVER, the N. C. Baptist, the Sampson Democrat, the County Union, and and at our Store.

The Coupons issued from our Store will be to Cash Customers, one Coupon for each purchase amounting to 25 cents, except to purchasers of Buck's Stoves and Ranges. These will be awarded 8 Coupons to the One Dollar.

Now, little girls, you must be truthful, and if your mothers want to buy new Stoves tell them "Buck's are the BEST."

Keep your Coupons together, put them in a package, mark your name, age and the number of Coupons you have on the pakage, and send them to us by the 30th of June.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

We think we are safe in asserting that more "I. W. HARPER" is sold than any other whiskey made in Kentucky. It is a whiskey for the sick room and leading physicians prescribe it unhesitatingly. If you are in need of a pure stimulant, order a bottle on our recommendation. We offer this advice largely in your interest. It will enable you to secure Pure Old Whiskey and protect you from being imposed upon.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"Save My Child!" is the cry of many an agonized mother whose little one writhes in croup or whooping cough. In such cases, Dr. Acker's English Remedy proves a blessing and a godsend. Mrs. M. A. Burke, of 306 E. 105th St., New York, writes: "Dr. Acker's English Remedy cured my baby of bronchitis, and also gave instant relief in a severe case of croup."

3 sizes, 25c.; 50c.; $1. All Druggists.
ACKER MEDICINE CO., 15-19 Chambers St., N.Y.

"R. MONARCH"
—AND—
"KENTUCKY CLUB"
Pure Whiskies!

For Medicinal and Family Purposes.

Genuine Only When Bottled in This Style Package.

BOTTLED and SHIPPED from DISTILLERY
R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO.,
Owensboro, Ky.
—AND FOR SALE AT—
HOTEL LaFAYETTE.

☞ Mail Orders promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

The property of "The Black River Lumber and Shingle Co," being a large Mill with complete outfit for making Lumber and Shingles, with all necessary buildings and sheds, and houses for operatives, together with the land on which said property is situate, being about ten acres, on the river bank at mouth of Moore's Creek, about 20 miles above Wilmington, N. C., is all for sale, by virtue of an order of the Superior Court. The property can be seen on application to James H. Foyle, on the premises.

For further particulars, apply to J. D. McNeill, or to the undersigned, at Fayetteville, N. C.

N. W. RAY,
Commissioner.

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The same expense and labor that will sow poor seeds will plant and cultivate

Peter Henderson's Seeds
WHICH NEVER DISAPPOINT.

A full supply at
HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

d48-wtf

ENGRAVED
Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.

Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
516 N. Stricker St.,
Baltimore, Md.

64d-wtf

Delinquent Taxes Paid.

The following, advertised in the Supplement, have paid their Taxes since that was printed:

LITTLE RIVER—
BEAVER DAM— Neill Black.
J. B. Broadfoot, A. J. Hollingsworth, J. B. Hall, Agt Sarah Tatum, V. B. Hair, R. C. Tatum.
BLACK RIVER— Gilford Burnett, H. F. Mobley, A. McLellan, Malcom McIntire, D. J. L. McIntyre, L. C. Dormant, R. R. House, A. McLellan, Margret Starling, J. F. Strickland, Gabe Smith, R. T. Warren.
CROSS CREEK— J. L. Allen, S. G. Ayre, Annie E. Byrd, J. B. Broadfoot, G. H. Hall, Jim Kirk, Frances Lane, Rev. E. L. Montgomery, A. J. O'Hanlon, Mrs. Daniel Smith, Sandy Williams, Carolina Machine Co., M. N. Leavy, Emma Council, I. W. Clark, H. R. Hall, C. B. Ledbetter, C. B. Newberry, Mrs. R. H. McNeill, J. D. McNeill, W. G. McLauchlin, Eliza Hallida, Mrs. John Minor, Miss Mary Weeks.
CEDAR CREEK— Frances Cannady, J. H. Hatcher, J. P. McLean, Estate E. J. Lilly, J. W. Hollingsworth, E. A. Poe, O. R. Riley.
ROCKFISH— J. J. Garner, W. J. Johnson, G. H. Hall, Dover Jefferies, J. R. Jones, J. M. Pearce, W. J. Robinson, Emma Williams, G. W. Arnett, Jas. A. Calhoun, Piyer Dixon, A. E. Faircloth, Mrs. A. V. Goddard, James Garvin, J. S. Lockwood, Mrs. M. A. Lancashire, W. E. McMillan, E. H. McDonald, Hoaston & Learing, C. A. Jackson, J. H. Johnson, L. J. Webb, Mrs. M. N. Bullard, E. L. Clark, A. P. Phillips, E. A. Poe, Malcom Morrison.
SEVENTY-FIRST— Hector Baker, Ed. Graham, Rufus Maynor, Mary E. McColeman, A. J. O'Hanlon, Isaac Bathune, Moses Britton, Henry Dobbin, L. W. Gibson, F. A. Ray, Geo. Signet, E. L. Clark, A. H. Slocomb, Hector Baker, Henry Johnson, Hugh McCall.
QUEWHIFFLE— Little Creek Lumber Co., R. P. Lennox, D. J. Ray, D. J. Blue.
CARVER'S CREEK— Nig Mannel Bell, W. A. Guthrie, Miss I. McW. King, R. H. Ledbetter, D. D. McBryde, Hugh McPherson, J. S. Williams, Mrs. M. A. Lancashire, L. T. West, A. G. Brady, Sallie Black, Alex. McArthur, Hugh McCormick, Est.
FLEA HILL— T. H. Sutton, Mariah Cogdell, J. E. J. Cain.
GRAY'S CREEK— G. H. Hall, Mrs. H. S. Stanley, S. H. Cotton, M. A. Cannady, Andrew Cain, A. J. Pate, Alex. Pate, Wm. Smith, David Byrd, Dolly Fisher, George McMillan,
FLEA HILL FENCE TAX— L. M. Bunce, T. R. Bullard, F. M. Bullock, Robert Cook, W. W. Capps, T. W. Devane, Stephen Maynor, James McAlister, D. S. McAlister, V. C. McPhail, T. H. Sutton, W. N. Thrower, G. A. Williams, S. C. Godwin, W. G. Holmes, S. F. Breece, Josiah Cook, Wm. Culbreth, A. J. Cooper, Guardian, G. A. Gay, C. A. Lawrence, W. R. Maxwell, Mrs. Lucy McDaniel, John McLaurin, Daniel J. McLaurin, W. J. McPhail.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.
H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.
daw-tf

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

To Avoid Any Disappointment Or Delay,
PLACE YOUR ORDER
Pea-Baskets,
Berry-Crates,
And any supplies you will need in shipping, with
A. S. HUSKE, Agent
For Truckers' Supplies,
—FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!
At McMillan's Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH; **HANGING LAMPS,** AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

ap9-tf

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

—WE ARE OFFERING THESE CELEBRATED—
GARDEN SEEDS
at Catalogue Prices, thus saving postage or freight, to those who have been ordering direct.
We are still handling
BUIST'S,
At One Cent a Paper
☞ Let us have your patronage.
A. J. COOK & CO.

Land Sale for Taxes.

On Monday, 4th day of May, 1896, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., the following lands, to satisfy the State and County taxes and costs due for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893.

J. B. SMITH,
Late Sheriff.

CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth, residence,	1893,	$ 3 00
Gradd, D. McD., 2 lots, improved, Ramsay street.	1891, 1892, 1893,	34 85
Monroe, Mrs. M. N. res.,	1891, 1892, 1893,	16 56
Martin, Mrs. Annie re.,	"	2 50
McKay, J. B. res.,	"	2 40
Mitchell, Henry res.,	"	2 00
Kelly, Rev. C. H. res.,	"	2 60
Webb, Dolly res.,	"	1 50
Watson, Mrs. M. E. res.,	'92-'93,	10 55
Watson, A. H. res.,	'93,	12 33
Renfro, Annie res.,	"	2 50
Tomlinson, Mrs. W. H. res.,	'92-'93,	20 50
Whitehead, Z. W. res.,		33 30
Allen, J. L. res.,		6 85
Martin, J. T. res.,		10 00

CEDAR CREEK.

Hall, T. G. residence,		13 00
Guy, J. A. 21 acres,		2 20
McNatt, Wm. (estate) 339 acres,		32 34

BLACK RIVER.

Dawson, R. C. residence,	1893,	$ 4 80
Dawson, R. C. executor, 258 acres,	"	10 20
Dorman, L. G. res.,	"	3 88
Draughon, G. W. res.,	"	2 43
Elliott, Minnie 68 acres Jonas Dawson land,	1893,	3 00
Godwin, Cary 72 acres, res.,	"	2 00
Hodge, Isham, 57 acres, res.,	"	3 40
Jackson, Z. T. for J. W. 121 acres, Pope Branch,	"	2 25
Jackson, Daniel 50 acres, Smith land,	"	1 75
Jones, F. P. 105 acres,	"	3 15
Munds, W. W. 182 acres,	"	13 00
McLelland, D. G., 82 acres, Jerry Johnson land,	"	4 66
Phillips, C S, 40 acres, Stony Run,	"	17 84
Pope, W W, Town lot,	"	5 15
Pope & Jones, 105 acres,	1891,	3 15
Starling, A C, residence,	1893,	3 55
Smith, Wm L, res,	'92-'93,	7 90
Sewell, J C, res,	1893,	5 79
Stewart, James, res,	"	6 43
Taylor, I W, 103 acres,	"	6 97
Taylor, A J, 59 acres,	"	1 75
Tew, L H, 28 acres,	"	2 78
Thornton, A B, res,	"	3 12
Thornton, T J, 64 acres,	"	2 38
Williams, James, residence,	"	3 88
Wade, Haywood, res,	"	3 00
Wade, J A, res,	"	2 00
Wood, S N, res,	"	11 09
McNeill, John H, 60 acres,	"	3 50

GRAY'S CREEK.

Alderman, Wm, 132 acres,	90-'91-'92-'93,	$25 50
Culbreth, D B, Agt, Spearman land, 200	1891,	7 20
Dry, Celia, 46 acres,	1892,	1 60
Autry, Jacob, res,	1893,	1 36
Huse, Alex, res,	1891,	1 36

ROCKFISH.

Bryant, L B, 20 acres,	1892,	$ 3 00
McLean, A D, residence,	1892,	3 65
Barnes, J G, one lot,	1893,	1 60
Carroll, James, 10 acres,	"	1 00
Hogans, Emma, 8 acres,	"	1 25
Jones, Catharine, one lot,	"	1 25
Lockwood, Jessie, one lot, Hope Mills,	"	2 00
Phillips, A P, one lot, Hope Mills,	"	4 00

SEVENTY-FIRST.

Monroe, M N, 200,	1890-'91-'92-'93,	$22 00
Shaw, J G, 600 acres,	" " " "	70 57
McCaskill, Scot, 114 acres, joins Buie,	"	11 00
McGill, A D, residence,	"	75 00
McGougan, Mrs J C, 465 acres,	"	20 00
Bethune, Isaac, ten acres,	"	2 00
Brooks, Wm, ten acres,	1892,	1 00
Chavis, W J, fifty acres,	"	1 70
Montgomery, Mrs M E, 24 acres, joins Shaw,	"	1 50
McAllister, Nep, res,	"	3 00
McGill, D D, sixty acres,	"	3 20
McKay, G W, res,	"	1 00
McKethan, A J, 65 acres,	'92-'93,	8 30
Medlin, J T, 27 acres,	18-3,	2 75
Nott, Hardy, res,	1892,	1 70
Newton, Jessie, res,	1893,	7 65
Smith, Wiley, res,	'92-'93,	5 15
Wright, Charles, res,	'92,	2 00

QUEWHIFFLE.

McEachern, Geo, 25 acres,	1893,	$ 2 00
Peterson, N A, 85 acres,	"	1 00
Brock, D B, 52 acres,	"	2 00

LITTLE RIVER.

Murchison, F I, 1606 acres,	'90-'91-'92-'93,	$35 00
McLauchlin, D, heirs,	1892,	1 25
Byrd E D, 80 acres,	1893,	1 20
Matthews, J C, 50 acres,	"	1 00
McRae, Moses, 42 acres,	"	1 00
McCraney, Archie, 75 acres,	"	1 00
McLauchlin, Neill, 43 acres,	"	1 00
McCrimmon, Sam, Jr., 25 acres,	"	1 00

CARVER'S CREEK.

Bowden, John, estate, Dunn, Robert, 25 acres,	1893,	$1 00
Buie, M J, 240 acres,	"	4 70
Lewis, E A, 335 acres, Nixon land,	"	2 70
Darden, B A, 95 acres,	"	3 00
Cashwell, Noel, 15 acres,	"	1 00
Green, W J, 145 acres, residence,	"	500 00
Ray, W B, 225 acres,	"	12 00
Smith, Brig, estate, 49 acres,	"	1 00
Williams, W L, 49 acres,	"	60 00
Williams, Hector, 71 acres,	"	1 00
McKay, Charles, 15 acres,	"	1 00
McKay, Susan A, residence,	1892,	3 30

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and andy,

Ice Cream Parties and Festivals

Furnished on Short Notice.

W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

READER,

It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at

A. GARRASON'S.

—HIS STOCK OF—

Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

IS IMMENSE.

A trial order will convince anyone that

A. GARRASON

Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries

AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
Of

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Called to Meet in the City of Raleigh June 25, 1896.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10, 1896.

A Convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina is hereby called to assemble in the city of Raleigh on the 25th day of June, 1896, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and the other State officers and Presidential electors for the State at large; for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Democratic convention at Chicago, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties of the State will select delegates to the State Convention in accordance with the plan of organization this day promulgated.

Done by order of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

JAMES H. POU, Chairman,
Smithfield, N. C.

WILEY RUSH, Secretary,
Ashboro, N. C.

(Democratic papers are requested to publish.)

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

As Amended and Changed by the State Executive Committee.

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the voting precinct. In each precinct there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several precincts in the meetings first called by the County Executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all the committee meetings.

2. The chairmen of the several precinct committees shall compose the County Executive committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The county committee shall likewise appoint a central committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the county committee is not in session. Wherever a township contains two or more voting precincts, the chairman of the several precinct committees shall compose the Township Executive committee, whose duty it shall be to call all necessary Township conventions and the chairman of the Township committee shall preside at all Township conventions. The Township committee shall elect its own chairman. Should any Township committee fail to call a Township convention, when necessary, the chairman of the County Executive committee shall call the same.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any precinct to elect its executive committee for a period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said precinct.

4. The members of the precinct committee shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The County Executive Committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each precinct, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in their respective precincts on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county conventions, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions from the voters of meeting so held shall elect their delegates to represent the precincts in the county conventions from the voters of the respective voting precincts, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective voting precincts on all questions that may come before said county conventions. In case no meeting shall be held in any precinct in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the precinct executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

PRIMARY.

6. At every precinct meeting there shall, before delegates to the county convention are elected, be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented and the delegates shall vote in the township and county conventions their respective precincts in accordance with this vote: that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the township and county conventions that proportion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting. The chairman and secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the township and county convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting.

7. Each precinct shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of thirteen Democratic votes cast by the precinct at the last preceding Gubernatorial election: Provided, That every voting precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each precinct may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

8. The chairman of precinct committees shall preside at all precinct meetings. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes cast at the last preceding Gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

At every precinct meeting before delegates to the township convention and at every county convention, before delegates to State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or other conventions are chosen, there shall be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented; and the delegates shall vote their respective precincts and counties in accordance with this vote: that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial, or other conventions, the proportion of the vote to which the county may be entitled which he received in the county convention, and in township conventions he shall have his proportion of the precinct vote. The chairman and secretary of the precinct or county convention shall certify to each convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct or county convention, and no other instruction shall be given: Provided that where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him.

At all State and district, county and township conventions the delegates from the different counties and voting precincts may disregard the vote of their respective counties or voting precincts to any candidate, provided two-thirds majority of all his votes from the county or voting precincts consent thereto.

2. The chairman, or, in his absence, any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts, and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes, cast therein at the last preceding gubernational election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. At all conventions the delegates shall be selected, as near as may be, from the friends and supporters of the candidates voted for.

2. Such delegates—or alternates of absent delegates—as may be present at any Democratic convention, shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their precinct or county may be entitled.

3. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the announcement by the chairman of said convention.

4. All the Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

5. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State convention shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

6. It shall be the duty of the county committee, and of its chairman, to furnish such information and make such reports to the chairman of the State committee as he may desire.

Adopted by the Democratic Executive committee at Raleigh, N. C., April 9, 1896.

JAMES H. POU, Chairman,
Smithfield, N. C.

WILEY RUSH, Secretary,
Asheboro, N. C.

NOTE.

As a result of the passage of the new election law many townships have been divided into voting precincts and no committees have been elected for these precincts; the several County Executive committees are hereby requested to appoint, as soon as practicable, committees for each new precinct, appointing whenever practicable the members of the old township committee resident in the new precincts. The committees thus appointed will serve until their successors shall be elected, which should be at first precinct meeting hereafter held.

JAMES H. POU,
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

The Democratic press is requested to publish the plan of organization and this note.

Major Handy's View of It.

Chicago Times-Herald:

Weeks ago I pointed out in these columns, somewhat to the surprise of eastern democratic newspapers, that the free silver men were already pretty well assured of a majority in the Chicago convention. A majority would mean the adoption of a free silver platform, upon which no administration man could consistently stand. The only question in my mind was whether the free silver men could secure the two-thirds vote which is required under democratic rules for a presidential nomination. That question is still unsettled, but the probabilities are decidedly in favor of the two-thirds being secured. That end attained, Mr. Cleveland might as well give up hope of nominating himself, Carlisle, Russell, Olney, Pattison, or any other eastern Democrat except Whitney. Mr. Whitney might indeed get the nomination by the lavish use of money, supplementing the pressure of the administration on the officeholders and a pledge to knock the bung out of his barrel during the campaign; but even that is doubtful in view of the present aggressive temper of the free silverites unless he stultifies himself by accepting the nomination on their terms.

Under the operation of the unit rule the free silverites confidently count on the following States in the Chicago convention:

Alabama,	North Dakota,
Arkansas,	Oregon,
Colorado,	South Carolina,
Georgia,	South Dakota,
Idaho,	Tennessee,
Kansas,	Texas,
Mississippi,	Utah,
Minnesota,	Virginia,
Missouri,	Washington,
Montana,	Wyoming,
North Carolina,	The territories.

These States, I repeat, they claim with confidence, but the list does not cover all that they may claim with good reason. Illinois is honeycombed with financial heresy. Cable and his associates are making a gallant fight, but so far they are not making any headway. What effect Carlisle has had remains to be seen. The State organization is in the hands of Altgeld and Hinrichsen, and even Senator Palmer admits that the State convention under their influence is likely to declare for free coinage. Iowa is almost surely of the same way of thinking, and whether it declares for free coinage without reserve depends entirely upon whether ex-Gov. Boies, who is a candidate for President, believes it worth while to burn his bridges behind him. In other words, the Democracy alike in Illinois and Iowa is for free silver, and it is only a question of expediency whether it shall be so declared. Indiana is more in doubt, but there is an even chance that it will follow the suit of Illinois and Iowa whichever way they go.

Minnesota and Kentucky are fairly debatable, and so are Kansas and Michigan, but the Democratic party in those States is thoroughly saturated with silverism, and I see no reason why the "sound money" men should claim them with any degree of certainty. In fact, you may set it down as a fair even betting proposition that with the possible exception of Ohio, which may be stifled by Brice, in every State west of Pennsylvania the free silver sentiment is dominant and can only be kept under by the lavish use of money and patronage. Perhaps I ought also to except California, but only in abundant caution.

With an assured majority of free silver delegates at Chicago and every so-called doubtful State at heart for free silver Mr. Cleveland's determination to make the party bend to his will in either platform or ticket, or both, is heroic to the point of foolhardiness; but he is not the man to be daunted by the prospect. He believes in himself, and his destiny and experience has shown that he can make the Democratic party swallow anything when he once has the spoon in its mouth.

Alabama Democratic Platform—Adopted April 22

We, the Democrats of the State of Alabama in convention assembled declare our continued faith in the old, time honored principles of the Democratic party and among these principles, are the following: (1) The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 as the standard money of the country, without any discrimination against either metal, and without the consent of foreign nations, as the United States coined silver and gold before the Republican party obtained control of the Government and changed the coinage laws of the country for the benefit of a class and to the injury of a great mass of people. (2) The unconstitutional penalty of 10 per cent on each issue of State bank notes by any State or National bank ought to be repealed.

Minority resolutions commending the Cleveland administration and referring the silver question to the National convention were voted down—331 to 173. The platform as reported from the majority of the committee was adopted—343 to 161.

The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March "Ladies' Home Journal," his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

Torturing Rheumatism.

The busiest and most useful men are not always exempt from sickness. Especially are they liable to be attacked and completely disabled by that most annoying and painful ailment—Rheumatism. Men in all walks of life are subject at any time to be seized with this disease, and besides the great bodily pain, there is almost unbearable mental anguish at the thought of having one's strength and vigor gradually supplanted by a condition of utter helplessness. Under the effects of Rheumatism, the strongest men become the weakest, and the most useful are robbed of their usefulness.

One of the busiest of Atlanta's citizens is Mr. J. A. LeSeur, the well-known architect and builder, whose office is in the Inman building. He has lived in Atlanta for years, and some of the prettiest residences and most substantial business blocks of the city are monuments to his skill as an architect and builder. For years he held the responsible position of city building inspector, and is also high in Masonic circles, being now recorder of the Masonic Council in this city.

MR. J. A. LESEUR.

But like many other busy men, Mr. LeSeur was overtaken by Rheumatism and soon his strength gave way to a condition of helplessness. This dread disease produces more agony, he says, than can well be described. "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism and often felt as if a small piece of my spine had been taken out, also as if a fragment of bombshell had passed through my left hip. When I would sit down, I could not straighten up for several minutes, and then only at the expense of great pain. I could get absolutely no relief, though many remedies were tried. Someone recommended S. S. S. and I was almost in despair when I began its use. In three days, however, I was so greatly relieved that I felt very little inconvenience from the rheumatism. The disease grew less painful as I continued the S. S. S., and very soon disappeared entirely. S. S. S. also proved to be a fine tonic, as I now have more appetite, and feel better than ever before, in my life. I cannot say too much in praise of S. S. S."

Rheumatism is a condition of the blood which has always baffled the doctors, and it is a peculiarity that those who once have it are sure to always be subject to its attacks from time to time. The reason of this is that the doctors are only able to give temporary relief, but cannot rid the system of the disease permanently. S. S. S. is *guaranteed*

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and is the only real blood remedy for real blood troubles, such as Rheumatism, Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Catarrh, Tetter, Contagious Blood Poison, etc. When S. S. S. once forces a disease from the system it never returns. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

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Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

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One of the wrong things in this world is that a woman has to wait for a man to speak. Her happiness may depend upon him, but she is not permitted to tell him so, as he would be to tell her. She must depend upon her ability to create and foster in him a favorable and ardent feeling. To do this, she must depend much upon her appearance. No man admires a sallow skin, dull and sunken and circled eyes, bloodless lips, sunken cheeks. No man wants to marry an invalid. Very few invalds are attractive to either sex. It isn't natural that they should be. Many a woman's heart's happiness has been wrecked because of a crop of pimples or because of a foul breath, or because of some other unpleasant symptom of an irregularity in the performance of her natural functions.

Health in a woman brings clear complexion, red lips, vivacity, sparkle of eyes and intellect. Eternal watchfulness is the price of health. The downward road to disease is fatally easy to travel. Little disorders, little irregularities, little drains, lead to the most serious consequences. Put a stop to them! Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do it without the embarrassment of examinations and "local treatment" so much dreaded by modest women. In nine cases in ten, there is absolutely no need of them. The "Favorite Prescription" has been prescribed by Dr. Pierce for over 30 years and has cured the very worst forms of female troubles.

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Land Sale for Taxes.

On Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, I will sell at the Court House in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., at 11 o'clock, the following Lots and Pieces of Land to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy Taxes due to the City of Fayetteville, N. C., for the year 1894 and for the cost—70c. in each case.

S. W. TILLINGHAST,
Tax Collector.

Arnett, Catharine, res., Water st.,	$ 1 50
Andrews, Jas., res, Grove st,	3 34
Allston, Dallas, res, Moore st,	7 40
Brown, W A, res, Grove st,	8 65
Brown, Jno L, improved, Water st,	1 00
Brown, Mrs Elizabeth, res, Gillespie st,	3 75
Beard, Mike, res, Hillsboro st,	2 05
Baird, Edward, res, North st,	2 80
Bain, Richard, res, North st,	3 62
Bryant, Mary, res, Person st,	7 00
Bryant, Richard, res, Wilmington rd,	3 00
Bass, Jas, res, R Path,	2 80
Beebee, Edward, improved, Orange st,	2 50
Bushee, C, res, Campbellton,	2 18
Barge, Amelia, improved, Chatham st,	2 50
Bell, C C, res, King st,	2 25
Baldwin, Henry, res, Wilmington rd,	1 10
Burnett, Delphia, res, Wilmington rd,	1 25
Clegg, Peter, res, Orange st,	2 00
Douglas, Jas, res Blount st,	1 50
Davis, Mrs R D, res Mumford st,	4 25
Elliott, Wm, res Winslow st,	1 50
Evans, Mrs Susan, res Hillsboro st,	2 00
Evans, Edward,	
Evans, Dani, res Moore st,	3 50
Faulk, M, improved Moore, store Green,	
" 2 " Person, vac Person,	
" 2 " office, Bow,	
" " Frink Alley, Mumf'd,	
" " Campbellton,	
" " Gillespie,	73 00
Faulk & Nimocks, store, Person st,	10 00
Fuller, Mariah, res Person,	
" 2 improved, Person,	5 50
Fairly, Mrs Frank, res Mechanic st,	2 75
Fisher, Mrs H C, ½ interest, Orange st,	
" " " ½ " Mechanic st,	4 25
Gill, Jno H, res Mumford st,	1 50
Graham, Francis, res Cool Spring st,	5 25
Gee, Henry, res Frink Alley,	4 55
Grady, D McD, 2 improved, Ramsey,	4 55
Hill, Annie, res Ramsey st,	1 50
Hill, J M, improved, Cherry st,	8 55
Huske, Wright, administrator, wharf,	2 00
Hall, J B, res Meeting st,	5 37
Hawley, Luther, improved, Grove st,	3 05
Henderson, Geo H, res Chatham st,	9 00
Holmes, B R, res Blount st,	1 65
House, Rev F B, imp'd Mechanic st,	1 50
Holliday, Elizabeth D, res Cumberland st,	2 50
Hunt, Allred, res Moore st,	3 50
Hogans, Dennis,	5 65
Ingram, G H, res Adams st,	10 95
Jones, John, res Frink Alley,	3 55
Jacobs, J E, res Russell st,	4 65
Jones, David, res Mitchell land,	1 00
Lane, ——, res Mclver st,	1 50
Monroe, ——, res Orange st,	2 00
McNeill, L H & Son, res Kennedy st,	1 65
McRae, Lina, res Russell st,	1 50
Neal, Mrs Dora, res Campbellton,	3 00
Partridge, Ambrose, res Wil. road,	3 00
Kelly, Rev C, res Mumford st,	4 00
Martin, Margaret, res Russell st,	1 75
Murphy, D L, imp'd, Redbone,	2 50
Moore, Jerry, res Chatham st,	2 90
Mask, F R, res Gillespie st,	2 00
Marsh, William, res Blount st,	1 00
Mainor, John, res Worth st,	4 80
Mitchell, Henry, res Mechanic st,	3 35
McCormick, John, 1 vac, North st,	1 00
McAllister, Rich'd res Frink Alley,	1 50
McAllister, Jas, res Franklin st,	2 85
McAllister, Mary J, imp'd Robinson st,	1 50
McAllister, Nath, res Wilmington r'd,	3 85
McKay, J B, res Winslow st,	1 50
McKay, Mariah, res New st,	2 05
McSwain, Alfred, res Ramsey st,	1 50
Neal, Jas, res North st,	2 00
New, Lilly, res Wilmington road,	1 50
Overby, C P, exer, store, Person, st,	
" " " res Hillsboro, st,	
" " " imp'd, Frink Alley,	
" " " vacant Chaney,	22 50
Owen, Nat, res Moore st,	6 31
Owen, S H, imp'd Broad st,	1 00
Phillips, H C, imp'd, Frink Alley,	1 50
Robinson, heirs of Fry, imp'd, Worth,	2 50
Robinson, A A, res Moore st,	2 02
Robinson, Nathan, imp'd, Worth, st,	4 05
Roberts, Mrs. A W, res Mumford st,	5 25
Smith, L J, res Chatham st,	3 00
Seurlock, G C, res Chatham st,	
" " imp'd Hay st,	
" " vacant, Chatham st,	
" " vacant, Bass st,	15 95
Surles, Abbee, vacant lot,	25
Simmons, H L, res Russell st,	2 50
Simmons, R H, res Blount st,	
" " 2 imp'd, Russell, st,	
" " 2 " Co-l Spring, st,	18 00
Taylor, Thos F, imp'd Hillsboro st,	3 10
Tulington, Mrs Ann, res, Junction,	1 00
Williams, Willis, imp'd Frink Alley,	3 45
Williams, S F, res Frink Alley,	4 80
Williams, Missouri, res Cool Spring st,	2 00
Williams, Thos H, res Person st,	
" " imp'd, Cool Spring st,	
" " vacant, King st,	5 58
Williams, J E, res Grove st,	
" " imp'd, " "	
" " vac, " "	5 05
Williams, S, adm'r, vac, Gillespie st,	6 00
Williams, Thos H, imp'd Ramsey st,	2 00
Williams, Hannah, imp'd, Cherry st,	2 50
Watson, Mrs M A, res Bow st,	2 50
Watson, A H, res Grove st,	9 17
Watson, Mrs M E, imp'd, Grove st,	4 00
Webb, Mrs W R, adm'r, imp'd, Ramsey,	
" " " 2 Mechanic st,	28 57
Webb, Dolly, res Wilmington road,	3 50
Webb, J J, res Cool Spring st,	
" " imp'd, "	5 52
Weill, S C, Otterboug corner,	10 00
Waddell, Lucy, res Moore st,	2 76

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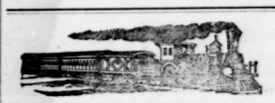
C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G CO., Baltimore,
REPRESENTED BY B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:70 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:23 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:24 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:33 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Rameur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon...	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro...	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Lea eSelma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....	.....
Arri eFlorence..	7 15	3 00	.....	.....
	2:56	"		
Leave Greensboro,	3:05	"		
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59	"		
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31	"		
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38	"		
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17	"		
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45	"		

	No. 47 Daily.		No. 37 Daily.
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02